

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY MARCH 26, 1896.

XXXV-NO. 2

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U.S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office, second door over Phillips Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O., will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio U. S. Joe. Colemen, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

D. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Sons, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Structures.

GROCERIES.

G. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Dry Goods and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store a/c. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, So. Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B.

DRESS GOODS.

Suitings and Novelties,

25c to \$6.50.

Come and see or send for samples of fine goods, 50c to \$1.50 a yard, and see if we are not submitting styles in such great variety, and values for the money that makes it to your interest to trade here.

BLACK GOODS.

All-wool, silk and wool, and mo-hairs—range of prices,

25c to \$3.50 a yd.

If you do not come here regularly to buy, investigate, and you will in the future; or if you are in the habit of sending to New York or elsewhere, write us for samples of the above, or for

FINE WASH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES or LACES.

And see if styles and values do not plainly show you quite an advantage—if it were not so, we never would have built up a business in Allegheny that sells millions annually, and is still growing. In this connection would say that the present 1896 stocks in all of the 57 departments are by far the largest and choicest we have ever shown, and upon these do we depend, and know they will bring not only results, but large results.

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine tenths of those who wear glasses have different vision in each eye. Sometimes it is a decided difference, in others only a slight variation.

A Careless Examination

Will fail to bring out this defect; the same lens will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye-strain that medicine fails to relieve are the result.

We Test Each Eye Separately

Select proper lenses, adjust glasses to suit both eyes. No charge for examination.

C. C. MILLER, Scientific Optician.

No. 1 West Main St., Massillon, O.

Write W. C. Rinehart, G. P. A Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for copy of itinerary describing an ideal tour of 30 days through Mexico, the land of the Aztec, leaving Cincinnati, February 24th.

HOUSE MUST YIELD.

If Not, Cuban Resolutions Will Be Hung Up.

SENATE'S SET MAY BE ADOPTED.

Senator Mills Roasts Weyler In a Speech Favoring Forcible Occupation of Cuba. Morgan Also Speaks Again—The News of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The conference of the two houses on the Cuban resolutions have not yet reached a conclusion. The entire time of the conference was spent in canvassing the situation and in trying to arrive at common ground upon which the two houses can stand. The senate conferees explained the difficulties they had encountered in the senate and made it clear to the house members of the conference that it would be necessary for the house to yield something to prevent leaving the question in the air between the two houses. The house conferees accepted this explanation and expressed a willingness to make reasonable concessions, agreeing as they said, fully with the senators that it would place both houses in a ridiculous attitude to have the matter fail in conference, after both houses, by such express majorities, had agreed, each in its own way, upon an expression friendly to Cuba.

Two alternatives were presented, which were those of the house accepting the senate resolutions without change, the modifying of the house resolutions by leaving out the series providing for intervention. When the conference adjourned, no decision had been reached as to which course should be pursued or whether some other course might not be taken. If the senate resolutions are accepted by the house it will not be necessary to bring the question into the senate again and some of the senators think the conference will finally result in their acceptance.

Although the main Cuban resolutions have been recommitted to conference, the subject came up incidentally in the senate on Senator Mills' resolution for the forcible occupation of the island of Cuba in order to aid Cubans in securing local self-government. Senator Mills spoke for two hours in support of the resolution. He was unsparing of his arraignment of General Weyler as an "atrocious scoundrel and villain" and of his record of Spain's bloody record in the Old and New Worlds. Senator Morgan also spoke briefly in further support of the Cuban resolutions. Senator Mills' resolutions went to the calendar after the speeches.

A SALVE FOR THE SOUTH.

HILL'S BILL Passed Removing Disability of Ex-Rebel Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Hill's bill to remove the restrictions against the appointment as officers of the army or navy of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the rebellion and who subsequently took part in the war on the side of the Confederacy, which passed the senate during the height of the excitement over the Venezuelan boundary question, passed the house today after two hours' debate with but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Boutelle (Me.). The Democrats, except Mr. Cummings (N. Y.), who spoke, as he said, "as one of the 800,000 Northern Democrats who fought in the Union army," and Mr. Wilson (S. C.), who was drawn into the debate by Mr. Boutelle, refrained entirely from participation. Mr. Hall (La.), chairman of the military committee, who had charge of the bill, admitted that it would subserve no practical purpose and was largely sentimental.

Mr. Boutelle, who led the opposition single-handed, thought it would furnish a bad object lesson for naval and military cadets who were about entering on careers in the service of their country, and when he got warmed up to his subject, called attention to the fact that many southern men in congress in the past had obstructed legislation in the interest of Union soldiers, dwelling particularly on the opposition to the recruitment of General Grant. Mr. Gresoravor (O.) and Mr. Grow (Pa.), however, supported the bill ardently as a graceful and gracious act to the vanquished, and when the vote was taken, Mr. Boutelle alone voted against it. The bill to abolish the death penalty in certain cases was passed.

Bills were also passed to make the sale of spirituous liquors under a false brand punishable by fine and imprisonment, to turn over the property of the Mormon church, now in the hands of a receiver, to the trustees and several others of minor importance.

IMPORTANT A. P. A. MEETING.

The Advisory Board Considering the Body's Political Course.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—What is regarded by its members as the most important meeting in the history of the A. P. A. is being held here by the advisory board of the order. The meeting was called to outline the political policy and future plans of the organization, and to formulate demands on the old political parties for the insertion in their respective platforms of planks opposing sectarian appropriation of public monies.

The board is expected to adopt resolutions favoring the bill of Representative Linton of Michigan amending the constitution so as to absolutely inhibit sectarian appropriation. Mr. Linton, it is understood, will push this bill and try to secure a favorable report on it at this session of congress. The proposed amendment is identical with that introduced by the late Secretary Blaine when in congress in 1856.

Murdered In Their Home.

ALMA, Wis., March 25.—An investigation shows that the seven members of the Oldhouse family, who were found dead in the ruins of their burned home on the 6th inst., were murdered.

The Kaiser In Italy.

GENOA, March 25.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here, embarked on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and proceeded to Naples.

WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

Implicated In the Death of a Young Girl at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Samuel P. Langdon, a wealthy coal operator, has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of Annie McGrath, who was found dead in her bed in a Girard avenue house. Langdon is 54 years old and the girl was 18. Although he has a residence in Powelton avenue he and the girl had been living in the Girard avenue house for about a month. The only other occupant was a colored servant.

Langdon was in the girl's room nearly all day and took dinner there. After the meal he went out and did not return. The body was discovered by the servant about three hours later. There were no marks of violence on it, but the physicians say she had been dead 24 hours. One hand was clasping a handkerchief to the breast and a wet towel lay over the forehead and eyes.

A postmortem examination has been made, but the coroner's physicians decline to disclose its results.

Miss McGrath was the daughter of a well-known business man and very pretty.

Langdon is reputed to be one of the wealthiest coal operators in the state. He is also financially interested in a number of southern railroads.

Langdon is said to have a wife and children living about 14 miles out of Pittsburgh.

SPANIARDS KILL EACH OTHER.

Another Fatal Mistake Made by Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 25.—Another terrible mistake, after one with loss of life and resulting in many soldiers being wounded, has taken place. According to the few details received here, the columns of troops commanded by General Godoy and Colonel Holguin at the Santa Rosa plantation, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, mutually took each other for insurgent forces owing, it is said, to the thickness of the sugar cane.

Each detachment opened fire upon the other and for ten minutes shots were exchanged, resulting in the killing of 17 soldiers, among them being Lieutenant Colonel Fuenmayor of the Navy battalion. In addition, five officers and 84 soldiers were wounded. Two of the latter have since died, six others are mortally wounded and 32 are seriously injured.

THE BURGHERS ARMY.

Transvaal Dutch Armies for War With Great Britain.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette has been received from Johannesburg, which says that the Transvaal Burgers are assuming an alarming attitude. It is added that a strong feeling exists among the Dutch throughout South Africa, and that they are moving themselves for a supreme struggle with Great Britain.

NEED THEIR OWN FLEET.

England Cannot Always Protect New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 25.—Hon. Joseph George Ward, the colonial treasurer, speaking at Winton, said that a large increase of the debt of the colony must be expected, as New Zealand could not expect Great Britain always to protect her.

The time would shortly arrive, he said, when it would be necessary to obtain millions of pounds to provide their own fleet.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year, which begins on July 1 next, has been completed by the house committee on naval affairs and may be considered by the house this week. The total amount carried by the bill is \$31,611,084, of which \$12,779,133 is for the increase of the navy. The principal features of the bill have been printed in these dispatches.

Weyler Ignores the Applications.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Consul General Williams at Havana has telegraphed to the state department that he has made two applications to the governor general of Cuba for information as to the case of Walter Jay, Jr., a citizen of Illinois, arrested by the Spanish officials for complicity in the rebellion. So far he has received no response to his applications.

Won't Meet In San Francisco.

CHICAGO, March 25.—At a meeting of the general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union it was decided not to hold the next national convention in San Francisco. It is probable the next convention will be held in St. Louis in October, or November.

Rescued by a Brave Fisherman.

Houghton, Mich., March 25.—Five Finnish fishermen drifted out to sea on a large ice float here. Constant Reinhart, a fisherman, south of Jacobsville in Keweenaw, succeeded, after great exertions and much danger to himself, in saving all five.

Jealous Lover Kills Himself.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 25.—Prompted by jealousy Walter Peregrine, aged 22, attempted to kill his sweetheart, Annie May Haye, a domestic, aged 16, and then fired two bullets into his own head and fell dead on the sidewalk.

Mutiny Among English Soldiers.

DRUJIN, March 25.—Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirteenth Hussars is reported from Dundalk. The cavalrymen are said to have hacked to pieces 28 saddles and bridles.

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MINNESOTA IN LINE.

McKinley Will Have the State's 18 Delegates.

DAVIS IS OUT OF THE RACE.

No Telegraphs That He bows to the Will of the Minnesota Republicans and Withdraws—New York Instructs For Morton After a Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—Senator Davis has wired Congressman Tawney withdrawing from the presidential race. This action was due to the refusal of three of the five Minnesota district conventions to endorse his candidacy. His determination to withdraw makes it certain that Minnesota's 18 votes at St. Louis will be for McKinley.

Senator Davis, in his message, says: "I am bound to always and do most loyally respect the wishes of the people of Minnesota. For that reason I request that my name be not considered in the deliberations of the Minneapolis convention. Give all my friends my most enduring and heartfelt thanks."

The four delegates-at-large, nominated at the Republican state convention, are P. G. Evans, Minneapolis; George Thompson, St. Paul; C. F. Hendryx, Sankt Peter; L. P. Hunt, Mankato. They were elected by acclamation amid wild cheers, the delegates all rising, some shouting "Hooray" and waving their hats. Each of the gentlemen made speeches, pledging themselves to McKinley.

Aside from the election of delegates nothing of moment transpired except the adoption of a platform reiterating and endorsing established Republican doctrines and containing a strong sound money plank.

INSTRUCTED FOR MORTON.

McKinleyites Make a Losing Fight In New York Convention.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Republican convention has finished its labors. The preliminary sparring that has been going on for weeks has ended in the final battle and the forces that have been dormant for two years kept within the state boundaries the honor of the presidential endorsement of the greatest state in the Union, the state casting the largest number of votes in the electoral college. That endorsement goes to Governor Levi P. Morton.

The delegates-at-large will be Thomas C. Platt, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, C. H. Babcock of Rochester and Daniel McMillan of Buffalo.

An attempt was made to amend the report of the committee on nominations by substituting the names of Colonel Baker B. Jewett of Buffalo and General Samuel Thomas of New York, for Platt and Lauterbach, with the recommendation "that it appears after the first ballot that Hon. Levi P. Morton cannot be the choice of the national convention, that the delegates-at-large from this state will use all honorable means to promote the cause of William McKinley."

The very audacity of the act seemed to appall the Morton leaders for a moment and for a few seconds the McKinley adherents had the floor to themselves. Then from every

THE MERIT SYSTEM

To Be Applied to Departments of Big Cities.

BIG RAILROAD CONTRIBUTION.

Mon. Samuel Lewis a Conservative Legislator — New Schoolbook Law — Caring For the Streetcar Men — Do We Really Need a New Constitution? — Prospect of an Early Adjournment.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—[Special.]—When Hon. Samuel Lewis, representative from Delaware county, packed his valise and started for the capital in January, 1894, he carried with him an injunction from his constituents to not try to make more new laws, but to do all he could to prevent new laws from being made. And the instruction has been faithfully followed. Indeed, it was unnecessary, for Mr. Lewis is opposed on principle to the daily grind of the law mill. He believes that one-half of all the statutes today on the books could be wiped off and the state still have more than enough to make the people good and prosperous. There is a good deal of hard common sense in the intellectual apparatus of this gentleman, and it is safe to say that if there



HON. SAMUEL LEWIS.

were more like him in the general assembly there would be less tinkering and more of straightforward, business-like methods, which would be eminently satisfactory to the public.

Mr. Lewis was born in Wales nearly 66 years ago, coming to Ohio when 3 years old. Being educated in the schools of Licking county he came to Columbus when a young man and earned his livelihood as a mechanic. When the war broke out he shouldered a musket and contributed his part of soldier's hazards to the preservation of the Union, then went to Delaware county and entered upon the peaceful pursuits of husbandry. He stands well with his neighbors, has held various local offices, among them that of justice of the peace, which dignity he supported for 12 years. Mr. Lewis is an unobtrusive man, earnest and thoughtful and closely attentive to his duties as a legislator, and fearless to speak and act according to his convictions of right. Delaware county might profitably continue such a man in office indefinitely.

* * *

There are multiplying evidences of the existence of a deep feeling among all classes of city dwellers in regard to removing the subordinate offices of city governments from the influences of politics and making the sole test of qualification that of ability to properly discharge the duties of office. This week there appeared here to urge the passage of Mr. Herron's senate bill providing for this phase of (proposed) civil service reform, which it is proposed to institute in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo only, representatives from the commercial bodies of those cities, members of labor unions and professional men, and a resume of the arguments presented would be interesting. Space in newspapers is too hard to get, however, to permit of it. Generally, it may be briefly stated that the representatives of commercial organizations argued for the bill because they want business methods introduced into the public service and a sufficient and intelligent labor return made for the salaries paid, while the representatives of the labor organizations pleaded for the independence and manhood of labor. They want men who labor for the public to be emancipated from the thrall of political servitude. And I was impressed with the fact that not one person could, or did, think of one argument to present in answer to these gentlemen.

* * *

The Goodale bill, now a law, which taxes natural and artificial gas companies, electric light, street railway, pipeline, waterworks, steam railway, passenger and signal companies one-half of one per cent of their gross receipts will cause a wonderful easing up of the financial condition of the state. It will certainly yield an annual revenue of \$500,000 and possibly much more. The railway companies alone will, figuring on the basis of their last year's earnings, pay a tax of \$15,530.22. The big systems will contribute considerable amounts. Naturally, the Pennsylvania company will pay the most, as it has the largest mileage. On the basis of last year's receipts it will pay \$81,441.86; the Erie, \$24,607.11; the Big Four, \$23,844.40; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, \$22,494.39. It is not at all too much to anticipate that all the other companies taxed by the law will, in the aggregate, pay fully as much as the aggregate to be paid by the rail-way companies.

* * *

A curious bill is that which is before the senate through the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton. It seeks to provide a way for curing drunkards by sending them to gold cure establishments, the proceedings to be taken by county commissioners on the petition of three taxpayers. It is stipulated that the cost of each cure shall not exceed \$100. But suppose the old soaks do not want to be cured of the drink habit. Many of them would not part with their sense of enjoyment of red liquor for all the gold in California. There is a limit to the power of even the Ohio legislature. It can pass laws, but it can not prevent people from being bad if they want to be. The

right to make a beast of himself is one of the privileges of which an American citizen can not be deprived.

* * *

The working home for the blind, which burned down a year and a half ago, will not be rebuilt, bill providing for its reconstruction having been defeated. It was the most expensive institution, according to the number of inmates, in the state, and was regarded by the members of the general assembly as worse than useless.

* * *

The evils of gypsy and tramp camps can now be ended, a bill having passed both houses which makes it unlawful for that variety of travelers to camp on public or private property for more than one night unless consent is first obtained from the owner of the land occupied.

* * *

The present satisfactory schoolbook law expires by limitation this year, and another, substantially the same, has been introduced to take its place. The provisions, in a word, are that all schoolbook publishers desiring to sell their books in this state shall place sample copies in the hands of the state commissioner of common schools, accompanied by a price list. Not more than 75 per cent of the wholesale price shall be paid for the books by boards of education or dealers handling them, and purchasers shall be sold the books at an advance of not more than 10 per cent over the price at which the books are bought from the publishers. It is provided that after a board of education selects the books to be used in the schools under its jurisdiction, no change shall be made for five years.

* * *

Since the street railway companies have succeeded in breaking up every organization of street railway employees, the men have been having a hard time of it earning an honest livelihood. They have been subjected to all manner of cruel impositions by the companies, a recital of which would have the effect of recalling the old times of slavery, except that the streetcar men are being worked as never slaves were. Thirteen hours a day is a mighty long time for a man to stand on either the front or the rear platform of a car every day in the week, but when he is compelled to do service for as many as 18 hours a day, for days together, being allowed 11 minutes for meals, the practice of the streetcar officials becomes nothing short of brutal. In order to remedy this, Senator Brown has introduced a bill empowering the railroad commissioner to place a proper limit upon the hours of labor of these workingmen, and also empowering him to compel the companies to operate enough cars to serve the public sufficiently.

* * *

There is some prospect of a constitutional convention. Mr. Laning's resolution introduced in the senate, which authorizes the voters to dispose of the question whether there shall be one, has passed that body, and there is a reasonable assurance that it will receive the favorable action of the house. Nearly every member of every legislature that has met for the last 10 years has wanted the constitution changed, but for the life of me I do not see that there is anything wrong with the one we now have. The state seems to be doing pretty well under it. The legislature has ample power to regulate and punish crime and provide for the welfare of the public, so what is the use of a change? One thing the constitution does that I believe is proper—it limits the power of the legislature, and there have been legislatures which needed to be limited.

* * *

The name of Mr. Garfield is associated with one of the most important election laws on the books. It places a limit upon the amount that a candidate for a public office may put out during a campaign to secure his election. In brief, the law, which is of immense length, provides that no candidate for office, in order to secure his nomination or election, shall expend money in excess of a sum to be computed on this basis: One hundred dollars for every 5,000 voters, \$1.50 for every 100 voters over 5,000, and \$1.00 for each 100 voters over 25,000 and under 30,000. This money is to be for all purposes, not alone for campaign assessments, but also for such incidentals as buying cigars and things for the boys, purchasing church fair tickets and all such. Candidates for judicial offices may spend only \$50 during a campaign.

* * *

The prospect for repealing the iniquitous law is very slim indeed. The city folks want the dead done, but the country members have not yet been able to make themselves believe that there is any impropriety in making the million tax dodger of the big cities pay his taxes, even though unusual methods have to be resorted to.

* * *

The saloon men are having another attack of snakes. Senator Avery has introduced a bill which provides that when one-fourth of the electors of a municipality petition council, that body must provide for a vote on the question of prohibiting saloons within the corporate limits.

* * *

It begins to look as though the legislature might adjourn by April 20, the time fixed in Mr. Fleischmann's resolution which passed the senate this week.

HARRY MINER.

Her Triumph.

Mrs. Bricktop (bursting with pride)—How d'ye like my new carpet, Mrs. Crosseye?

Mrs. Crosseye (bursting with envy)—It's—er—very nice indeed. Mrs. Bricktop, fer—fer Brussels. By the way, I nearly forgot what I came for. I wish you would lend me your lawn mower a few moments.

"Lawn mower? Why, certainly. But what on earth can you want of a lawn mower at this time of the year?"

"I desire to thin down our velvet carpet in the nursery a little. The children are always losing their marbles in it."

—London Answers.

A Misapprehension.

"Isn't it astonishing how cheap matches are made nowadays?" asked the statistical passenger.

"Ef you mean to insult me, sare," said the foreign looking passenger, "here is my carte. I hold myself, sare, at no less than one million of your American dollars!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

PEAS FOR HOME AND MARKET.

The Marked Improvement In This Vegetable—Earliest Varieties.

The improvement in this vegetable in the past 30 years is as marked as in potatoes, yet many farmers stick to the old fashioned Marrowfats as their sole crop and usually have to wait until almost autumn before they can enjoy them. The earliest varieties are of the Daniel O'Rourke family, and of these there are some half dozen different names for practically the same pea.

They are a small, smooth pea, the vines growing about two feet high and rather weak, requiring support for best results. Following these come the second earlies, mostly dwarfs or half dwarfs and embracing such varieties as Little Gem, Blue Peter, Blue Beauty, etc. These grow from 12 to 15 inches high, the stalks are heavy and ragged, and the foliage is very dense. They require no support. For the table they are far superior to the early and almost equal to the late varieties in quality.

Then comes the main crop, which for family use is practically limited to two varieties—Champion of England and American Champion. The latter is the largest pea grown, often reaching one-half to three-fifths of an inch in diameter, and is of delicious flavor. It is not as heavy a crop pea as the former, but has a longer and heavier stalk, in good soil reaching six feet in height, and requires very stiff brush, like bean poles, to support it properly.

There are two other varieties catalogued for the main crop, called Quantity and Quality, about which the writer of the foregoing, a correspondent of American Agriculturist, says he cannot tell them apart, but they are both fair and yield abundantly if conditions are favorable; height, three to five feet. Concerning cultivation he adds:

I grow all kinds in double rows 12 to 14 inches apart and put my brush in the middle. I save the trimmings from my peach and apple trees for pea brush. All of these varieties should be planted as soon as the ground is friable and all at the same time—the first early about an inch deep; second early, two inches, and the main crop, three inches deep. Drop the seed pretty thickly—say one to two inches apart. The cutworms are especially fond of peas and will be sure to thin them out. The brush should be placed before the peas begin to run, generally when about three inches high. Hoe out the middle just before putting up the brush, and the outside can be dressed up at any time, always drawing dirt to the plant.

Heavy Seeding of Oats.

Lodging of oats is due to the imperfect development of the tissues of the stem, and this is the result of an insufficient exposure to sunlight in consequence of the plants being too close together, explains The Orange Judd Farmer, which adds: The greatest exposure will doubtless be secured by moderately thin sowing. It is usually considered that the quantity of seed per acre should vary with the condition of the land and the time of sowing, a great quantity being sown when the land is in poor condition and when the season is late. A greater quantity of seed is required on poor land, as the oats do not "stool out" so well, and in a late season it is necessary to increase the amount in order to hasten the harvest, as, where the land is thinly sown, the "stooling" process is liable to be carried on for too long a time, making the harvest late. In England as high as eight bushels per acre of oats are often sown, in other year tests that quantity of seed yielding an average of 43 bushels per acre; six bushels, 55, and four bushels yielding 56 bushels per acre, other things being equal. In America four bushels per acre is usually considered heavy seeding for oats, and one and one-half to two bushels is the amount usually sown.

Sowing Clover.

A correspondent of the Iowa Home-steader, who has given much thought to the subject of sowing clover with or without a nurse crop, writes:

My practice has been to sow with a nurse crop, and I never could muster up courage enough to put in clover seed without one. In considering the question, there is just one element that controls it, and that we do not know anything about. If we knew what the character of the season was going to be, we would know what to do. We cannot look into the future, and hence we sow clover just as we sow wheat, to suit an average season. With wheat we cannot foresee the winter, the prospect for Hessian flies, chinch bugs, drought, etc., and yet we sow wheat. In sowing clover we cannot foresee whether the coming season is going to be wet or dry, or whether it will have in it elements disastrous to the stand if sown with a nurse crop. What are we to do under the circumstances? I do not know what others may do, but as for myself I shall continue to sow with a nurse crop, even if both occasionally fail.

Sowing Fertilizer.

An Ohio correspondent of Country Gentleman writes as follows:

Last fall I had a great time trying to get a fertilizer drill; in fact, could not get one, so I sowed by hand broadcast. I learned since how a farmer here did first. He harrowed his ground, then took a common grain drill and filled it with fertilizer same as wheat, and sowed his fertilizer in that manner. By a very little practice you can regulate drill to sow any quantity you want to per acre. So then drills the wheat—does not go same direction as when he drilled fertilizer, but crosses it. He uses a screw feed drill. Where a farmer has a small field to sow or does not feel able to buy a fertilizer drill this is worth money to know.

MAKING PERMANENT MEADOWS.

MAKING PERMANENT MEADOWS.

On the Prairies, Slough Land, Lighter Soils, Timothy, Red Top and Red Clover.

As a rule, the drier the country the more difficult will it be to make permanent meadows. On the average prairie of the west we can have permanent meadows, but not so permanent as in New England, and the number of the grasses in them is still more restricted. And when we reach the semiarid belt of the western plains, we cannot have permanent meadows at all, other than those which nature furnishes, as, for instance, buffalo grass. But where irrigation can be practiced, the farmer is again master of the situation and can grow certain grasses in meadow as long as he may desire to do so. Thomas Shaw, excellent authority, writing to Prairie Farmer, says:

The simplest form of permanent meadow that can be grown upon the ordinary prairie will consist of red and alsike clover and timothy. When a good stand is obtained, it should not be pastured unless in the fall of the year, after the second growth of the red clover has matured its seeds, and then it should not be eaten closely. In this way it would be possible to maintain a meadow for many years in succession.

Following these come the second earlies, mostly dwarfs or half dwarfs and embracing such varieties as Little Gem, Blue Peter, Blue Beauty, etc. These grow from 12 to 15 inches high, the stalks are heavy and ragged, and the foliage is very dense. They require no support. For the table they are far superior to the early and almost equal to the late varieties in quality.

Then comes the main crop, which for family use is practically limited to two varieties—Champion of England and American Champion. The latter is the largest pea grown, often reaching one-half to three-fifths of an inch in diameter, and is of delicious flavor. It is not as heavy a crop pea as the former, but has a longer and heavier stalk, in good soil reaching six feet in height, and requires very stiff brush, like bean poles, to support it properly.

There are none more miserable than epileptic fits, having as high as five in one night. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone, a fee of \$500.00 and have done little for years but search for something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, Chas. S. Gallaher, druggist at 13 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 25 years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists

at a positive guarantee that the first bottle

will benefit or price refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address,

Epilepsy 20 Years.

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expert manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most opportune. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 15, '95.

* * *

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Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists

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will benefit or price refunded. Book on the

Heart and Nerves, free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

* * *

	Pounds per acre.
Timothy	5
Red top	3
Alsike clover	4
Red clover	3
Total	15

On lighter land two or three pounds per acre of lucern added would much improve the mixture. If such meadow lands were not pastured closely, they would endure for many years and would produce an undiminished yield. If, however, pasture was an important object, then both blue grass and orchard grass and probably some other should be added. These seeds may be mixed and then sown by hand or otherwise. They may be sown with a nurse crop or without. If sown with a nurse crop, the seed of the latter should be thinly applied. Barley at the rate of one bushel of seed per acre would answer very well, better, probably, than other grain, and the seeds should be sown early. If sown broadcast, they may be covered with a light burlap.

But I would emphasize the fact that on prairie soils, where permanent meadows are to be retained for years, they should be pastured but lightly, and the drier the locality the less proportionately should the pasturing be. When they are pastured but little, the growth of the grasses forms a mulch for the roots both summer and winter, and this exercises much influence in enabling them to retain their vitality, and consequently to produce good crops.

Maxing Fertilizers.

American Cultivator has the following to say on a much discussed subject—namely, home mixing of fertilizers:

It does not pay to go into the business of preparing mineral manures, such as bones or phosphate rock unless it can be done on a large scale. Bones are hard to dissolve either with acid or with alkalis, and cannot be got into condition for spreading evenly over the surface except under difficulties that make it unprofitable. The commercial phosphates are sold lower than farmers can prepare them for their own use, even with the bone furnished free of cost. Besides raw bone makes an excellent poultry feed, and it produces, as might be expected, a strongly phosphatic manure.

What the poultry can't eat should be ground as finely as possible and mixed with composting stable manure, which is usually deficient in phosphate.

WITH FLAPPING WINGS

Cartoonist Walt McDougall Proves That Flying Is Possible.

CAUGHT IN A BIG CYCLONE.

He Begins on the Ice and Ends in a Heap After a Marvelous Flight—He Also Endeavors to Tame a Very Balky Bicycle.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Author.)

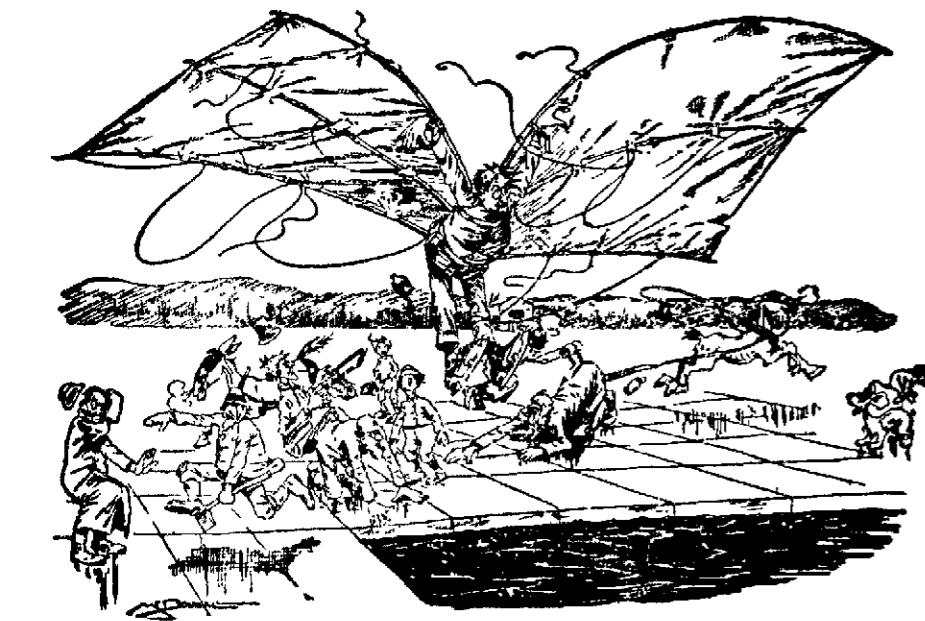
Most men as they approach middle age grow disinclined to exercise, and worry along with as little as possible, thus creating a tendency to corpulence, officeholding and the evasion of taxes. I have endeavored to prevent these evils in my case by partaking of all forms of exercise as often as my other duties would permit. All sorts of manly sports attract me, such as golf, curling,



ON THE WIRE.

shooting craps, yachting and running up accounts, and I am thus tempted into extravagance of action at times, especially if the exercise possesses what may be called scientific value.

In such a case I am an enthusiast. Thus when, a week since, a friend who is an engineer on the Erie road, showed me a large pair of canvas wings, which he had designed as an aid to skating, of which sport I am enamored, I was vastly interested. These wings, which were mounted on bamboo frames, had a spread of perhaps 14 feet, and after they were completed my friend was quite



I LEAPED INTO THE AIR.

pleased with them, but he was afraid to try them for fear of the ridicule that greets all innovations.

I told him I would be glad to make the attempt, and he assented quite cheerfully. He seemed confident that I would succeed in making very fast time on the ice with them. We went up to Greenwood lake for the experiment, and he attached the wings to me by half a dozen strong straps. The lake is about ten miles long, and except where the ice cutters were working was covered with smooth ice a foot thick. I had this whole area before me as I slowly skated away from the little group of spectators. Then I lifted the wings by spreading out my arms.

In an instant I felt the wind take hold of them with a vigorous and determined grasp. I slipped away and glided along with an indescribable feeling of buoyancy. It was delicious. No exertion was necessary. I just sailed.

About ten seconds later the long expected gale predicted by Four castor Dunn arrived at that locality and struck me. The wind attained the unprecedented velocity of 85 miles an hour and the storm centered just in my vicinity, of course. In a twinkling my momentum increased and I saw at once that I would not need the rings to travel quite rapidly. I tried to lower them, but it was impossible, so I decided to cast them loose. As I was deciding I perceived that I was about to arrive at the spot

promptly brushes or bangs up against it, and the newer the hat the more collisions it seeks and acquires.

So to one whose aristocratic lineage has transmitted a skin delicate as gossamer, through which is visible the rich azure blood pulsating like the old scratch, the simile will appeal. Low,

I then withdrew with dignity in time to avoid saying anything that he might regret, and with the scent of the roses still clinging to me I walked home.

I never have taken any lessons in dismounting. I feel that it is needless. My own ingenuity suffices me in that direction, for I have eight hundred and seven ways of dismounting and they are all different and all my own original discoveries. I just get off—that's all—and I am striated with lines so that when I am alone and in "the altogether" I look like an aneroid map or a dress pattern.

WALTER McDougall.

No Apology Needed.

In addition to giving the convicted man a term of ten years in prison, the judge imposed on him the gratuitous punishment of listening to a long speech made for the benefit of the reporters, in which he set forth specifically the reasons for his action.

"You needn't have done all that apologizing for imposition on a feller man," said the culprit kindly. "They ain't no hard feelings on my part. I know as well as you do that a man can't hold the job of judge and act the gentleman at the same time."—Indianapolis Journal.

To Some Extent.

"Seen Bill Brown when I was up to town," said the man with the gum boots settling himself on the salt barrel. "Conductin' a street car."

"I thought Bill was goin' into business for himself," said the grocer.

"Waal, I allow he is to some extent, but the company ain't got on to it yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Different.

"Her fiance is a pronounced brunet. Is he not?" said one young woman.

"No," replied the other. "He is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced."—Washington Star.

Premotion.

"What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, nothing, except that my brain is going all the time!"

"Two years after he died of paresis."—New York Herald.

At a Disadvantage.

"Tommy, do you ever play truant?"

"No, I can't."

"Why can't you?"

"Teacher boards at our house."—Chicago Record.

Ties For the Neck.

"Have you no family ties?"

"No, sir. My wife dresses like a woman, sir."—Detroit Tribune.

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AN ENROWING APPREHENSION.

coarse natures will not understand the transparent delicacy of a New Jersey entice, nor appreciate how sensitive it is to contact with sand, gravel, broken clam shells, bottles and scrap iron.

Only a Roentgen ray could discover the internal disarrangements I more than suspect—disarrangements that are the results of the acquisition of this novel sport.

I learned to ride in an academy with an instructor who walks some 1,200 miles per day for \$2 and the privilege of being in refined society. He also has a contract to furnish anatomical specimens to colleges. He supported me in moments of uncertainty, and was a guide, a counselor and a friend.

All that I knew of wheeling I owe to him—besides \$1 of borrowed money.

I took quite a lot of lessons in riding and mounting at the Elite academy, the floor of which, for some reason or other, was always cleared of all other scholars after my first day. It seemed fair enough for the others to sit up in the gallery and let me learn. I paid \$2 for armchair the first week, but I thought it cheap, for I was thrown in with some very nice people. Contact in that way with refined folks is very beneficial, and I rubbed off much of my gaucherie and a large brown mole on my forehead,

which has been a blemish on my features for many years.

Then I got a wheel, which was so yellow that people gathered like bugs around a lamp to see me mount. A little boy who had learned to ride, as boys do, when 4 years old, held the wheel, and I got on. The wheel started, then reared up, throwing me off the port scupper against a stone wall. I fell heavily to the ground upon my magnum bonum, and the now infuriated bicycle sprang upon me, jabbing viciously at my eyes with its handlebars, while at

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.

Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1886.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

The bill providing for a reorganization of the Stark county board of elections has not yet become a law. This to answer a correspondent. Mr. Austin has the bill in charge, and while THE INDEPENDENT has not heard from it recently, he can be counted upon to press the measure to an issue.

Mr. Coxey threatens to leave us. Akin is bidding for him, and he listens to the voice of the enchantress. Surely he will not go. Here are the everlasting hills of silica sand; here was the birthplace of all his greatness; here he should remain to cast about him the resplendent beam of his matured and re-incarnated glory.

It seems to be as good as settled that Governor Bushnell will re-appoint W. T. Lewis commissioner of labor statistics. A wave of sentiment in his favor has sprung simultaneously from all portions of the state, and it speaks well for Mr. Lewis's official record that the organizations of working men should so heartily endorse it. Governor Bushnell, in making this appointment, will have exercised his authority in the best possible manner.

The following letter from Congressman Taylor to a Cincinnati paper is self-explanatory and interesting: "At the same moment when your telegram respecting the Ohio financial plank was handed to me, I received another telegram announcing the death of a near relative, whose funeral I attended several hundred miles away. The result was that your telegram was neglected. At this late day I do not know but that my opinion about the plank would be very stale. If I had answered at the time I should have said that it is the very plank which the Minneapolis convention adopted and the Zanesville convention reaffirmed. What it means has been amply demonstrated by the action of a Republican House of Representatives, which voted down a free silver proposition by an enormous majority."

Doubtless it will interest readers of THE INDEPENDENT to know what occurred just eighty years ago. The twelve months of that year passed without a summer. Frost occurred every month in the year 1816. Ice formed a half inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York, and also in Massachusetts, in June. Ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New York on the fifth day of July. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut in August and dried for fodder, and the farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seeding of the spring of 1817.

Congressman Taylor put the matter in a clever way when he said that the true interpretation of the financial plank of the Ohio Republican platform was discoverable in the action of the House of Representatives, which, by an overwhelming majority, had voted against any free silver nonsense. In the light of such a record, a more or less ambiguous platform expression becomes as tinkling brass or a sounding cymbal. By applying the same line of thought to Mr. McKinley, it can be seen very easily how inappropriate it is to question for a minute his precise attitude. He is as sound on the currency question as Grover Cleveland or John Sherman. Five years ago when ex-Governor Campbell expressed a willingness to "chance it" on a free silver platform, Mr. McKinley pressed the sound money theory to the very front, and was so bold in his fight as to be subjected to severe criticism for apparently making the tariff issue one of minor importance. His record is one that will stand every test and the closest scrutiny.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The annual report of the board of health shows a state of affairs that is eminently satisfactory. Owing to the extreme dryness of the year 1895, there was some reason for fear that the death rate would show a considerable increase. Dr. Miller's report proves that our experience has been otherwise. The annual death rate, per 1,000 of population, is fixed at 9.4, while the year before it was 11.7. Since 1890 the death rate of Massillon has been lower in but one instance, that of 1892, when the rate was 8.8. In 1891 it reached its highest point, the rate being 12.2. As "the estimate of population is, no doubt, too low, the estimated death rate is consequently a trifle higher than it ought to be." It is an important circumstance that influenza caused twice as many deaths in 1895 as diphtheria and typhoid fever together."

Complaint is made that while the character of work done by plumbers has improved very much in the past few years, "some work is still done improperly and in violation of the ordi-

nance regulating plumbing." If such is the case, these offenses should be investigated, and made the subject of formal complaint. No public department is of greater importance to the city than the health department. It is doing more work and better work from year to year, and in demanding rigid adherence to the rules laid down, its hands should be and will be upheld by all sensible people.

A CALL FROM THE PEOPLE.

The efforts of the Philadelphia Inquirer to secure an expression of the popular feeling in the presidential question are not different in results from similar efforts being made in every quarter of the country. In response to its queries John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana Republican committee, says that 95 per cent. of the Republicans of that state favor McKinley for President. Chauncey I. Filley, chairman for Missouri, writes that he is the first choice there. Newell Sanders, of Tennessee, John M. Ewing, of Wisconsin, John Grant, of Texas, A. E. Buck, of Georgia, C. A. Partridge, of Illinois, and John E. Stillman, of Florida, say the same thing in different words, but all equally enthusiastic. The Inquirer has also been at pains to ascertain Mr. McKinley's currency views. He tells a paper that his exact views are expressed in the Congressional Record, wherein he says:

"It is only because of the safe and conservative financial policy of the Republican party, aided by conservative men of both parties, which has more than once received the approval of the country, that since 1878 we have compelled gold and silver to work together upon an equality. They talk about silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word 'cheap' whether applied to nations or to money or to men."

"Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich; equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, or gold dollars, or silver dollars, or treasury notes; each convertible into the other and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it security good not by the fiat of the law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inheritance and extinguishable value."

BICYCLE AND BASEBALL.

Delay in Beginning Work Exciting Comment.

The prospect of an effective organization for the purpose of building a three lap bicycle racing track in Massillon was so favorable three weeks ago that people are now wondering why the enterprise is not being pushed. The enthusiasts say that the committee in charge has failed to report back its findings and that when this is done, everything will go through in good order. There are thousands of people about town, eager to see the racing park put in shape, and it is probable that there will be no lack of means as soon as the matter assumes business like form.

The Canton High School Athletic Association has been granted a sanction by the League of American Wheelmen for their field day races, which will be held in the fair grounds, May 22. As the case stands the Canton track is the only one that is good for anything in the county, and it is extremely unsatisfactory. It has been demonstrated that no track can be built that is equally fast for machine and horse.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Central Committee Meets and Appoints a Finance Committee.

The Republican central committee held a business meeting at the office of J. E. Johns last evening. Several minor matters relative to the campaign were discussed. The regular assessment of candidates was made, the same to be paid to the chairman not later than Monday, 30th inst. Candidates will please call upon the chairman who holds the schedule of assessments. The following gentlemen were named as a finance committee: Wm. F. Ricks, Jas. H. Hunt and Wm. M. Reed. The committee adjourned to meet Monday evening, March 30.

SHERIFF ASH BROOK IN TOWN

He Wants Witnesses for the Trial of Burns.

The lawyers who represented Richard Aston during his trial at Carrollton last week, have made no motion to secure a new trial. The case against Mike Burns will be tried on Tuesday of next week. Sheriff Ashbrook, of Carroll county, is in the city, today, subpoenaing witnesses.

Conducted An Autopsy.

Drs. Pumphrey and Williamson held an autopsy upon Mrs. Bantz, Saturday afternoon, and found quite a number of cancerous tumors, to which the bowels had everywhere grown fast, forming a matted mass completely filling the abdomen.

Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are perfectly simple—perfectly safe. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet they are more certain than many medicines, which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great advantage of the "Pleasant Pellets" is that they cure permanently. You don't have to keep on taking them. You don't acquire a pellet habit, as in using other pills. Take them regularly for a while, and you are cured permanently. After that, take them only when you find yourself suffering from indigestion. There are many medicines offered for the same purpose on which druggists make a bigger profit. For this reason, some druggists would rather sell the other things. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Morganthalers have been in a bad way for a long time, and a great deal of sympathy has been expressed for them, although nobody has

Now is the time to subscribe.

PHILIP MORGANTHALER'S SUICIDE.

HANGED BY HIMSELF.

The Startling Revelation of Tuesday Morning.

A LIFELESS BODY CUT DOWN.

The Shocking Occurrence a Natural Result of Mental Depression and Irresponsibility—Friends and Neighbors Expectant for Some Time of Such an End or Confinement in an Asylum—Investigation of the Coroner.

Shrieking and frantic with horror, Mrs. Philip Morganthalier ran into the street Tuesday morning, waving her arms and crying aloud, "Come! Come somebody!" Those who chanced to be in the usually quiet vicinity of the Morganthalier residence, at the corner of East Main and Cedar streets, shocked by the woman's frenzy, ran to her relief. The first to do so was William Allen, who resides at Genoa, and who happened to be visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Frances Allen. Mrs. Morganthalier pointed to the barn in the rear of the Morganthalier residence, and rushing in, he found her husband suspended by a strap from the rafters, his feet nearly touching the floor, and quite dead. With a single cut Mr. Allen severed the strap, and by this time a score of neighbors had been attracted. Efforts to resuscitate the body were made, but without the slightest success, as the lifeless form was already becoming cold. He had been dead for some minutes.

Mr. Morganthalier left the house about 9 o'clock, telling his wife that he intended calling on a neighbor. This was the last time she saw him in life. After twenty minutes had elapsed, Mrs. Morganthalier decided that she would join her husband. She went down through the yard, taking her youngest daughter with her. As they were passing the barn, Mrs. Morganthalier opened the door of the wagon shed and was about to enter, when the sight of the body met her gaze and sent her into the street screaming with distress. Among those to arrive early were Marshal Markel and Policeman Truitt, who carried the body to the house and summoned the coroner. Dr. T. J. Reed was also sent for and used his best efforts to quiet the unhappy wife.

THE CORONER ARRIVES.

Coroner McQuate arrived at 12:30 o'clock and made an examination of the body and the circumstances surrounding the suicide. No letters or communications having a bearing on the affair were found, and it is the opinion of the coroner and others that Mr. Morganthalier committed the act while mentally deranged. A number of business letters, a bunch of keys, a purse containing some receipts but no money, and several other articles were found on his person. The strap which he used was a stout halter, and was securely attached to the rafter by a half dozen tight knots. A small berry crate stood in the shed and it is evident that the unfortunate man had tied the strap about his neck while standing on this and had then leaped off, death resulting from strangulation. A livid mark on the neck showed where the strap had been.

Coroner McQuate examined Officer Truitt and Frank Youngblood this afternoon. He will call on William Allen at Genoa on his return to Canton. The coroner announced his verdict as suicide caused by despondency brought on by temporary insanity.

IHS BUSINESS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Morganthalier succeeded Edward Kachler as proprietor of the drug store which still occupies the latter's block in East Main street. He sold out on September 3d of last year, to the Saitzman Drug Co. "Of course I knew very little of Mr. Morganthalier," said Mr. Saitzman, "until I began negotiations with him for the purchase of his business. He wanted to sell out, but after the bargain was made he repented, and his friends told me that he was so distressed that to refuse to throw up the contract might cause him to lose his reason as he had an inherited tendency in that direction. I yielded at once and gave back the bargain. He accepted and for half a day was in possession for the second time. Then he changed his mind again and said that the store should be mine. I again took it off his hands and refitted it. As time went on I found that he really wanted to get back into his old work, and was unhappy with nothing to occupy his mind. I always told him that I was willing to get out, and I should be sorry if anybody felt that I had insisted on retaining the business. As time had passed on I had invested money in improvements, and had abandoned a lucrative position, and felt that I should be compensated by him, if he wanted to buy back. We never came to terms and now he is dead. I understand that his mind has been in a bad way for three years or more, at least. He lost money in some western mining ventures, and he never recovered. I understand, although I have no personal knowledge on the subject, that he was addicted to the use of whiskey and morphine. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Morganthalers have been in a bad way for a long time, and a great deal of sympathy has been expressed for them, although nobody has

Now is the time to subscribe.

seen to know just what to do. I am told that his domestic relations were happy. He was extremely fond of his wife and children."

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.

Shocking as the suicide is, it cannot be said that it was wholly unexpected. It has been felt for months that a shadow was hanging over the Morganthalier household, and that eventually some calamity must ensue, either such as has occurred, or the other alternative—confinement in an asylum for insane. The cries of Mrs. Morganthalier and the groans of her husband have been heard night after night by those who passed by, proceeding evidently from mental anguish. Those who knew of their circumstances realized that the sounds of distress could have no reasonable origin, and taken in connection with other circumstances, led to the inevitable conclusion that one of the other, or both, were on the verge of insanity. As relatives failed to take a positive stand, neighbors and friends hesitated to insist upon a line of action which might have prevented the sad fate of the husband and father. Many kind-hearted people talked with Mr. and Mrs. Morganthalier, and sought to brighten them up. Other people complained to the Humane Society, and the agent of the society watched the case closely in order to protect the children in the event of any trouble. Both father and mother, however, regarded the little ones with tender care, and while their lives were made unhappy by the condition of their parents, there was no cause to justify interference by the society.

Mr. Morganthalier was born in Massillon, on Jan. 29, 1845, and was the eldest son of the late Peter Morganthalier. At the age of 19 he became a drug clerk, and became purchaser of Edward Kachler's store on Sept. 13, 1877. He married Frances Young, daughter of the late Cyrus Young, in 1881. He had some little property of his own, and his wife inherited valuable real estate and coal interests from her father. They were well to do, and occupied a comfortable home in East Main street, on the corner of Cedar.

SHOCKED, BUT NOT SURPRISED.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector of St. Timothy's church, a staunch friend of the Morganthalier family, was shocked, though not entirely surprised when he heard the sad news. "I have observed," said he, "that for the past six months or more Mr. Morganthalier has been acting very strangely, and of late I have been convinced that he was on the verge of insanity. I have spoken to both Mr. Morganthalier and his wife and urged them to move to their farm, where they could have peace and quiet. Mr. Morganthalier expressed a willingness to go, but his wife wanted to remain in town that they might educate their children properly. I called the attention of the Humane Society to the children and requested that something be done, as neither parent was competent to care for them. Had Mr. and Mrs. Morganthalier taken my advice and gone to the country I feel confident that this calamity might have been avoided."

THE NEWS SPREADS.

The news of the morning spread very rapidly, and the expressions of regret were many and sincere. Mr. Morganthalier had been in business for many years, and his relations with friends and patrons were such as to justify a high regard for his many good qualities. One and all realize that his act was not due to the promptings of the real man, but arose from the sadness of all human afflictions. He was upright and honorable, assisted in many local enterprises, and was a worthy and conscientious citizen.

MASSILLON'S APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Austin says that \$100,000 will be available this year.

The House finance committee has finished its work in the general appropriation bill and in all probability it will be introduced today. Representative Thos. Austin spent Sunday in the city. The appropriation bill, he said, provides \$100,000 for the Massillon hospital for the insane. Mr. Austin has been working earnestly in behalf of the Massillon institution, and has every reason to believe that he can secure a largely increased appropriation for next year. One hundred thousand dollars will furnish work for at least 200 men during the summer, and Superintendent Little, of the construction work, stated several weeks ago that work would be resumed, weather permitting, as soon as an appropriation was made.

CANTON LOCAL TICKET.

The Democrats of Canton nominated the following ticket on Saturday: Water works trustee, Martin J. Hogan; board of education, Dr. A. C. Brant, Daniel Cobang, John Spangler; members of council, first ward, August Leinenberg; second ward, Chas. Walters; third ward, Arthur Trumbull; fourth ward, Peter McDonough; fifth ward, Keller E. Huff; sixth ward, Fred Wilhelm; seventh ward, Gottlieb Fischer; justice of the peace, J. K. Bowers; township trustee, Joseph Miller; township clerk, Wm. F. Cook.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

John Welty has been appointed executor of the estate of Edward B. Wilhelm, of Sugar Creek township.

The will of August Earet, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

A. D. Caldwell has been appointed guardian of Carrie Yohe, of Canton.

Patrick O'Brien is the guardian appointed for Margaret L. and Robert E. O'Brien, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Orion Hove and Pearl Reed, of Beach City, and Daniel F. Miller and Alice C. Surber, of New Berlin.

IN M'KINLEY'S TOWN.

CANTON, March 25.—Mr. McKinley was up as usual this morning, not unduly elated and certainly not cast down by the news of the withdrawal of Senator Davis. Private Secretary Boyle now has his office up stairs, where he can work away without interruption.

Mr. C. W. Bawell is established in Mr. McKinley's office on the ground floor, and there the latter also makes his head-

MILLER CASE GOES OVER.

George Brown, of Massillon, Receives Sentence.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY NEWS.

Examiners Appointed to Make the Regular Investigation of the County Treasury—Opposition for Lighting the City—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, March 24.—At request of Judge Thayer and Judge Baldwin the case of Ohio against Robert A. Miller for embezzlement will go over until the next term of court.

Jesse Shaffer, of Alliance, was arraigned in court room No. 2 this morning, in which Judge Smith presided. Shaffer is charged with larceny and burglary. The attorneys for the defense asked for a continuance, as they were unable to procure several witnesses necessary, and the jury was dismissed until further notice.

BIDS FOR CITY LIGHTING.

Bids for lighting the city of Canton for two years have been opened. These are the general propositions:

Canton Light, Heat and Power Co., 100 to 200 2,000-candle power electric arc lights to burn all night and every night, \$95 per light per year; to furnish 100 to 200 lights of same power, but to use according to Philadelphia schedule, \$68 per light per year. The Sun Vapor Street Light Co., to furnish 300 or more gasoline vapor lights of 14-candle power 270 nights in the year, \$11.75 per light per year. The Canton Gas and Coke Co., to furnish 100 or more gas lights to burn on the schedule of 1910 hours and 45 minutes, at \$15 per post per annum.

GEORGE BROWN'S SENTENCE.

George Brown, the boy convicted of placing obstructions on the Canton Massillon railroad, has been sentenced by Judge McCarty to the Boys' Industrial School until he is of age, or shall be thoroughly reformed. Judge Frease filed a motion for suspension of

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Sally Wheeler has gone to Youngstown to visit friends.

Mrs. Martha Corns Chapman, of Parma, is visiting in the city.

A new son blessed the home of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Barry, this morning.

Mrs. Dr Vino, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kohl, East Oak street.

The appropriation bill gives the northern division of the Ohio canal \$18,000 for repairs.

Mrs. Herbert Coleman is assisting in Jacob Wise's millinery store until Miss Miller recovers.

Mr. H Falke left Tuesday for the East and will return with a line of pattern hats and bonnets.

Mr. Jack Taggart, of New London, O., is visiting at the residence of Wm. Kohl, 216 East Oak street.

Miss Helen Wales left Monday for Chicago, where she will spend a month at the guest of Mrs. Wm. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Miss Laura Russell left Monday for New York, to spend a few weeks.

The last regular session of St. John's industrial school was held Saturday, with 130 pupils and 18 teachers present.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly returned Monday after a three months' visit with her daughters, Mrs. Frank Heitman and Mrs. Wm. M. Jones in Austin and Dallas, Tex.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Cleveland, preached Sunday morning and evening in St. Timothy's church to large congregations. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Kemp, occupied Mr. Putnam's pulpit in Cleveland.

A concert will be given in the First M. E. church, Thursday evening, April 9th, under the auspices of the Sunday school. A programme varied in nature, and introducing the best talent of the vicinity, will be carried out.

At a meeting of Faith Lutheran congregation on Sunday last, the Rev. O. W. Weber laid before that body a call that he had received from a parish at Wabash, Ind., but by an unanimous vote he was requested to return the same, and will remain among us.

J. S. Coxey thinks of moving the seat of his political and literary operations to Akron. Frank Reifsnyder, of that city, is trying to organize a stock company in that city, to publish a daily and weekly paper of Populist proclivities, and Mr. Coxey announced a readiness to take as many shares as all others combined.

There is some talk in Canton of a county base ball league. The towns interested as desirable members of the league are Massillon, Alliance, New Berlin, North Lawrence, Osnaburg, Navarre and Canal Fulton. In case any of these towns fail to accept the opportunity why not invite Orrville and Wooster to join?

The funeral of the late Philip Morganthal will take place from his late residence, in East Main street Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Brief services will be conducted there by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, of St. Timothy's church, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the First M. E. church. Mrs. Morganthal is resting easily today.

Secretary McBryde, of the United Mine Workers of America, has made up his mind not to be a candidate for any position at the coming meeting of the national organization, which convenes in Columbus, April 14. For a time he inclined to permit the use of his name for a renomination, but conditions have changed, and this will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Mrs. Harry DeLong, nee Miss Bessie Brenneman, made her second appearance before a Cleveland audience last Tuesday evening, and made a hit in all respects, though the part she essayed was a difficult one, requiring all the accomplishments an experienced soubrette should possess. She will be known professionally as Bessie Dainty. She is at present being instructed in dancing by Prof. Harry Lockland, of New York.

Mrs. Berkley, the piano teacher, left the city Tuesday with one of her pupils, Miss Jennie Silk, for Tiffin, O., where the latter will continue her studies in the Conservatory of Music of Hidelberg University under Prof. Adams. Wednesday they will go to Toledo to hear the renowned Paderewski on the piano. Miss Silk has made splendid progress in her musical studies. Mrs. Berkley will return home Thursday.

At a meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society held last Wednesday afternoon, resolutions were adopted declaring the society in opposition to the proposition to increase the salaries of county officials. A second resolution stated that while the society had united with the agricultural society in an attempt to make county fairs a success, they were grieved to learn that it had become a horse racing and gambling institution.

The home of Miss Celia Kilgore, two and one-half miles west of town, was the scene of a brilliant leap year affair last evening. Miss Kilgore entertained in honor of her friend, Miss Vaughn. At 11:30 a delicious luncheon was served, to which all did justice. Those present were the Misses Anna Morgan, Hattie and Eva English, Julia Bennett, Anna Shorb and Mame Getz, and Messrs. Roberts, Watts, Higerd, English, Sailer, Poe and Dillon.

International Revenue Collector Ohlinger says that he has been ordered by the department to begin the collection of a 10 per cent. tax on the paper issued in 1893 by Russell & Co., the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and other firms. At the office of the first named concern it is said today that there is nothing new in the matter. Their interests are in the hands of attorneys and they do not anticipate that the paper will be held to be taxable.

An experience with a burglar who unsuccessfully attempted to enter the residence of Dr. Edward Steese in Brookline, Mass., is so unusual that it is worth telling about. As there is a private watchman in the neighborhood who goes out at 8 p.m., enterprising thieves begin operations before that hour. On the evening in question one of the servants,

opening a door up stairs, saw a man in the act of forcing a window. She hastened below, gave the alarm, and Dr. Steese, Mr. Amasa Clark and Mr. Norman White left by different routes to capture the burglar. The latter discreetly abandoned his purpose, and fled with Mr. Clark in pursuit. The burglar fell in a snow drift, and an instant later Mr. Clark did the same. The former regained his feet, shot at Mr. Clark, and finally escaped. In reporting the matter the Boston papers mentioned that a Jimmy was left at the Steese residence and that it might assist in identifying the criminal. A few days later Dr. Steese received a letter from the burglar, stating that the Jimmy was not his and that he was far too clever to leave behind anything of the sort. He added that it was his third attempt to enter the house, and that on one occasion he had held on to the spout while Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Steese promenaded in that vicinity. It was risky business, he concluded, but he had to have money and the quickest way to get it was to steal it. However, as he had failed so many times to enter this particular house, he now thought he would apply his energies elsewhere.

Friends and relatives in Massillon of Lieut. William C. Babcock, U. S. N., will read with interest the following from the Army and Navy Journal, concerning his interment at Annapolis, on March 14th, with military honors, the body having been taken there from New York: "The remains were in charge of Lieut. A. C. Dillingham. Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Wm. Bulkley and several other gentlemen, members of the University Club, of New York, of which the deceased officer was an honored member, also accompanied the body to Annapolis. The memory of Lieut. Babcock received due tribute at the New York Navy Yard before the body was taken away, and in addition to the many Naval officers and civilians present, several ladies, members of the families of officers, and a delegation from the University Club attended." A letter to the Journal from Annapolis says: "Services were conducted at the chapel by Chaplain Royce, and the body was then escorted to the grave by the Marine Guard. The pall-bearers were Lieutenants Porter, McCracken, Beatty, Howard, Chief Engineer Rae and Surgeon Preyer. The funeral was attended by the superintendent and officers of the Academy and of the battalion of cadets. He had been stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where his death took place on Friday the 13th. At the conclusion of the burial service the customary three volleys were fired and taps played."

A NAVAL CADETSHIP
Congressman Taylor Issues an Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a competitive examination for appointment as cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, will be held in the high school room, Alliance, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., Saturday, April 25, 1896.

Candidates must be actual residents of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and must be over 15 and under 20 years of age, physically sound, well-formed and of robust constitution. No candidate will be examined who is less than five feet in height.

Candidates will be examined mentally in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history and algebra. They must report to the examiners in charge with statement in writing of their full name, age, place of birth and length of residence in the district.

The candidate reported by the examiners as passing the best examination will be nominated as principal, and the candidate passing the next best examination, as certified by the examiners, will be nominated as alternate cadet.

R. W. TAYLER,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1896.

CARROLLTON MEN IN TOWN.

Lawyer Fimple Discusses the Sherwoodville Affair.

Sheriff Ashbrook and Lawyer John H. Fimple, of Carrollton, are in the city today in the interest of the Aston-Burns cases. Lawyers Fimple and McDonald are employed in the defense of the two prize fighters, and Mr. Fimple's object in visiting Massillon today is to instruct those connected with the affair to secure, if possible, money enough to appeal the cases to circuit court. In the higher court, Mr. Fimple feels that the defendants will be more justly dealt with and is confident that the decision of the common pleas jury will be reversed. He considers the charge of Judge Taylor to the jury unjust and not in accordance with the testimony furnished during the trial. Sheriff Ashbrook is around with several subpoenas for witnesses in the Burns case which will be tried next week.

DEATH BY ANTI-TOXINE.
Cashier Krecher, of Portsmouth, Dies in Fifty Minutes.

PORTSMOUTH, O., March 23.—[By Associated Press]—George Krecher, cashier of the Central Bank, died in fifty minutes today, after an injection of anti-toxine by a physician, hoping to prevent an attack of diphtheria which was in the family.

He Lived to be 89.

John Higgins, one of the oldest residents of Orrville, died on Monday morning at the advanced age of about 89 years. Deceased was an invalid for a number of years and was confined to the house. On Friday he had a stroke of paralysis, resulting in his death as above stated. He followed railroading in his younger days, and located in Orrville at the time of the building of the C. A. & C. railroad. He had many good traits of character, and was held in high esteem by his acquaintances. His funeral will take place at Massillon on Wednesday forenoon.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

MR. POLLOCK SELECTED.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

All Sorts of Events from Several Sources.

THE ELECTION AT NEWMAN.

Coal Miners Taking a More Hopeful View of the Business Situation—An Expensive Orrville Organ—Some Late West Brookfield News Notes.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, March 25.—Mrs. Scott Peters and her father and sister, Paul and Maggie Kopp, returned last week from Akron, where they had been visiting friends.

John Street, formerly of this place, but now of New Philadelphia, visited several days with his father-in-law, Archibald Findley.

Richard Cromwell James, of Massillon, came out and did some expert painting for his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards.

Witnesses at Carrollton during the Dick Astor trial found it pretty hard work to find sleeping accommodations. Carrollton hotels were not prepared for such a rush.

Our Indian medicine show, which was to have taken place in the school house last week, has been deferred until the latter part of this week.

The Easter exercises by our Sunday school are progressing nicely and will be rendered in a manner that promises to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of all who may attend. The performance will begin at 7 o'clock, Easter Sunday evening. Everybody is invited to come. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the school.

Our brick works have been idle for several days in order to make necessary repairs and put in improved machinery. It is the intention of this enterprising company to change their system of drying the brick this spring which will require considerable changes in the machinery.

Mrs. Will A. Harrold, of Elton, came over to spend several days with her sick sister, Mrs. Mordecai Davis, who at this writing, we are pleased to say, has improved a little the past few days, but is by no means out of danger yet.

Our public schools will close for the winter term on Friday.

Most of our coal mines are running pretty fair the past two weeks, together with the 6 cents per ton advance, makes most of our people feel happier; especially this is so from the fact that the benefit of this advance takes effect from the first of March.

At our special Republican election held Saturday to nominate a candidate for justice of the peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Dilley from North Lawrence, R. A. Pollock, our recent antagonist, was eminently successful in securing the nomination after a hard-fought, three-cornered fight. We are pleased to say he received 20 out of the 28 votes cast in our precinct. We believe the office of justice of the peace will be in line with his future arrangements, for he evidently has an inclination toward the profession of the law. We congratulate him on his success, and hope it may prove a lasting benefit to him. The nomination means an election in this township.

SOME ORRVILLE HAPPENINGS.

ORRVILLE, March 25.—D. F. Griffith, as trustee, has bought a large pipe organ from A. J. Tschantz, of this place, at a cost of \$3,000. It is a fine piece of mechanical skill, and the public is not aware of what fine toned instruments are being made in this place by Mr. Tschantz... John Wecht, a veteran of the 120th O. V. I., died at his home in Akron last night of heart failure, which resulted from a recent ailment of the grip. The body will be brought to Carrollton for interment. He leaves a large family of grown up children to mourn his departure. Mr. Wecht used to be a resident of this place and Carrollton and was successful in his business.

MAYSVILLE LETTER.

MAYSVILLE, March 25.—The roads are very muddy... G. A. Sauvain and wife went to Wooster today... Our boys in aid about town are nearly all hired out to work. Several are going to Medina county... P. Gerber, from near here, had a runaway in Fredericksburg last week. The horse broke several buggies, but Mr. Gerber was unhurt.

A FUNERAL TICKET.

CANAL FULTON, March 23.—The Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists got together Saturday and nominated a local fusion ticket as follows: Council, Leo Walzer, Jacob Buck, John Hammer and Henry Schrader. Mr. Buck is a Populist and the others are Democrats. For members of the board of education, E. J. McLaughlin, Democrat, and Jacob Buck, Populist, were nominated. For marshal, Joseph Ford, Democrat, was selected. The report of the election in other Lawrence township precincts has not come in. In Canal Fulton the following were the leaders on the township ticket: For trustee, Jacob Lawrence, Populist; for clerk, Frank Mock, Prohibitionist; for assessor, Daniel Harmon, Democrat.

The fusion of the three parties was thought to be a brilliant piece of political engineering by the Democratic leaders who forced the deal through, but the voters are in a white heat about it. Democrats object to a division of honors with the minor political organizations, and the Populists and Prohibitionists feel that their much-vaunted principles have been sacrificed in order to further the private interests of candidates posing as members of their respective parties. There will be a large defection from this co-called Democratic ticket.

Many will refuse to vote at all, and others will cast Republican ballots.

The Republicans of Lawrence township also held a special primary election on Saturday, to select a candidate for justice of the peace. Robert A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, was the winner.

This and other similar cures prove that

the leaders on the township ticket: For trustee, Jacob Lawrence, Populist; for clerk, Frank Mock, Prohibitionist; for assessor, Daniel Harmon, Democrat.

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M'KINLEY AT HOME.

Ohio's Candidate For the Republican Nomination.

POLITICS HIS BUSINESS NOW

But He May Again Practice Law.

Out of His Profession For Nearly a Quarter of a Century, He Talks About His Plans—Much In Demand For Speeches, Takes a Philosophical View of His Candidacy.

[Copyright, 1888.]

CANTON, O., March 30.—A good many men have to go away from home to find a full measure of appreciation. Major William McKinley, popular as he is in other places, finds his warmest admirers and supporters in his old home—the home of his young manhood, of his marriage, of his professional experience and of his first political triumphs. The people of Canton are as proud of their distinguished fellow townsmen as though they shared in his fame. When he returned to them, in January, simple citizen, after a quarter of a century of life in congress and in the governor's mansion at Columbus, they gave him welcome of a long lost brother.

Mr. McKinley is so well known that you can't possibly miss his house if you ask your way. From the toddling children to the old men, every person you meet on the streets knows where Mr. McKinley lives.

A gentleman, a stranger in the city, inquired recently of one of two little girls where Major McKinley lived. The little girl addressed looked very much disconcerted. "I don't know just where he lives," she said, and she added apologetically, "but I'm a Democrat, and I don't live in this town. But Flora knows."

And Flora, who was the other little girl, gave the information.

By an odd combination of conditions Major McKinley brought his wife back from Columbus to the house to which he had brought her, a bride, 25 years ago next May. He had sold it when they broke up housekeeping, and it had been occupied continuously since, but when he was looking for a home in Canton it happened that his old home was vacant, and so he leased it. It is the first time in a great many years he has known what it is to have a home. He lived in hotels in Washington and in Columbus. Mrs. McKinley says she is "out of politics" now and takes great comfort in her home life. Probably Mr. McKinley wishes he was out, too, for 14 or 15 hours of his day are spent in his office, on the ground floor of his house, attending chiefly to political matters. There is a serious responsibility resting on the "man who may be president." Mr. McKinley does not let it weigh very heavily on his mind, but it consumes most of his time.

His Home in Canton.

The McKinley house stands on North Market street, about ten minutes' walk from the courthouse, from which all distances are measured. It is a modest double frame house, painted light blue. One side gabled. A veranda stretches across the front of the dwelling. The front door is opened by a colored man, who guides callers to the reception room at the left of the entrance if their mission is social, or to office at the right if they are on business.

Mr. McKinley's office is a large, square room, against whose walls stand half a dozen bookcases of polished oak, their shelves well filled. A capacious roll top desk of cherry opposite the doorway is for Mr. McKinley's own use. A table in the middle of the room is covered with books. There are many comfortable chairs, most of them provided with rockers.

Beyond the office is the dining room. When I called on Mr. McKinley by appointment one afternoon recently, he was at luncheon. He came into his office presently with a pleasant greeting. Mr. McKinley's manner is attractive. He smiles at you when he takes your hand and holds it for a moment in his. He does not shake it, but merely grasps it and then lets it go. The he sits down and puts his hands a little way into his trousers pockets under the spreading tails of his Prince Albert coat. That frock coat is one of Mr. McKinley's trademarks. He never exchanges



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

[At the beginning of his legal career, aged 24 I tried a few cases since, but I have not been in active practice. I found when I had been in congress a few years that my public duties were too absorbing, and I gave up the law. When I came back here, where I first practiced law, it was natural for people to think that I intended to take it up again. But I have not the time to do so now, and if I had the time I would want to devote it to resting.]

I asked Mr. McKinley if he liked his profession and if he expected to return to it.

"I like the law very much," he said, "and I expect to take it up again in time. I will practice in Canton probably. This



HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

is where my practice began. I came here in 1867, when this was a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. It has 35,000 now.

His First Law Case.

"What was my first case? Well, I believe my first court experience was in a replevin case on appeal given to me by an older lawyer. Before that I suppose I had some practice in the justices' courts. That is the way a young lawyer in a country town usually begins."

Mr. McKinley said he had never had a particular fancy for any branch of his professional work. He had been engaged in some criminal practice, particularly when he was prosecuting attorney, but most of his experience had been in the civil courts.

He always practiced law in Canton, but his active professional experience ranged through only 11 years, while he has been in public life more than 20 years. He has varied his official duties by writing on economic questions for the magazines. Lately he has not been able to carry on this work because his time has been so well occupied. Every time he makes a public speech he has to prepare himself as fully as though he intended to send the material to a magazine over his signature. He dictates his speeches to a stenographer in advance of delivery, but he does not commit them to memory, and he does not often use notes. When he has prepared a speech, he reads it over carefully, preserving the main points and the illustrations. The connecting phrases form themselves out of his thoughts on the lines of the original composition. When in the course of conversation I spoke to Mr. McKinley about the recently published charge that he had modified his tariff views, he quoted to me almost verbatim the words of his Chicago speech:

"It may be asked what the next Republican tariff law will provide. I cannot tell you. I cannot tell you what the rates will be, but they will measure the difference between American and European conditions and will be fully adequate to protect ourselves from the invasion of our markets by oriental products to the injury of American labor and will in no case be too low to protect and exalt American labor and promote and increase American production. I cannot better answer this grave question than by an illustration of Mr. Lincoln's. Some one asked him how long a man's legs ought to be. He said: 'That is a very serious question, and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter, but I want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.' And so I tell you, my inquiring free trade friend, that the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic, sustain its public treasury, lift up our national credit and uphold the dignity and independence of America."



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

[At the end of the war, aged 21 and captain and brevet major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers.]

He for a cutaway or a short jacket. With the frock coat he wears a "wing" collar of medium height, with a narrow bow of black.

Mr. McKinley keeps a box of cigars close at hand in his office, and he smokes pretty steadily. Usually he hangs his hands in his pockets as he talks, but occasionally he rubs his right hand over his pale, smooth shaven face.

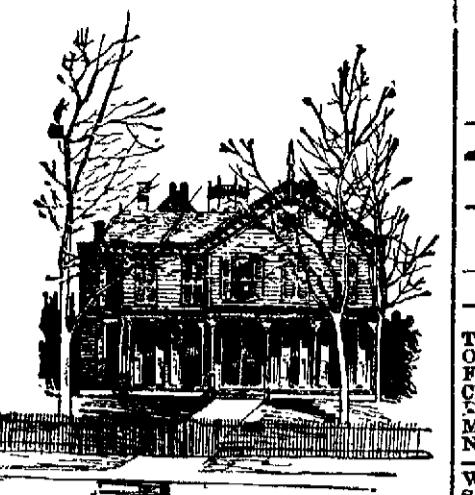
Buy Day and Night.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight, or even later, Mr. McKinley is occupied constantly. He says he has very

little time for reading, though that is one of his favorite recreations. The reading of newspapers, of course, is one of his daily occupations. He sees every day the principal journals from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and New York, and his mail is swelled by newspaper contributions from friends. A few days ago an Ohio man sent him a scrapbook filled with clippings about himself. And he receives many letters every day containing personal paragraphs clipped from the newspapers. He told me laughingly that he read the paragraphs about himself, good and bad, when he had time. But he is not collecting them, and he is making no effort to keep up with the product of the paragraph mill. If he did, he would have time for nothing else.

"I have not gone back to my law practice yet," said Major McKinley when I asked him about his profession. "I have not practiced law since 1878. I may have

Classed in the early part of the campaign with Mr. Reed as one of the leaders on the first ballot in the national convention, but bound to be put aside in time for some dark horse agreed upon in conference, Major McKinley developed such strength before that the other chief candidates became fearful that he would be nominated on the first ballot. So several dark horses have been trotted out of their stalls—Quay in Pennsylvania, Manderson in Nebraska and Cullinan in Illinois. It seems to be now a question whether the McKinley op-



THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O. position can hold the "favorite sons" before the convention long enough to make a combination on one candidate. A like effort failed in the convention which nominated Blaine 12 years ago, though in that convention a test vote showed that the anti-Blaine element was in the majority.

Major McKinley's friends believe that if the convention could be held tomorrow he would be nominated. But strange things may happen between today and the 7th of June. JAMES R. SANDERSON.

He Paid.

"Just a moment, sir," said a pleasant faced man to a stylishly dressed young man who was about to take the New Haven train the other day.

"Well, what is it?"

"You didn't pay your bill at the hotel."

"Whew! Why, I clean forgot!"

"Of course. Here it is—\$12."

"Well, did I ever! I was in a hurry, and it slipped my mind. Here's your money."

"Thanks! It will be \$2 more for the cab and my services, you know."

"Two dollars—yes—here it is. Well, by George, but I never made that blunder before! Why, you must have thought I meant to beat the hotel!"

"Oh, no! You were rushed and forgot it. Good day, sir!"

"Did he forget?" I asked the shadow from the hotel as the other passed out to the train.

"That's the best way to put it," he laughingly replied. "It isn't to be supposed that a man can pack up and get his valise out of a hotel and forget that he owes for three days, but we'll give him the benefit of the doubt."

"And how did you catch on?"

"Um! If you were posted on the tricks of the profession, you might want my place!"—New York Journal.

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR BETTER THAN A DOCTOR CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

RELIEVES INSTANTLY CURES PERMANENTLY

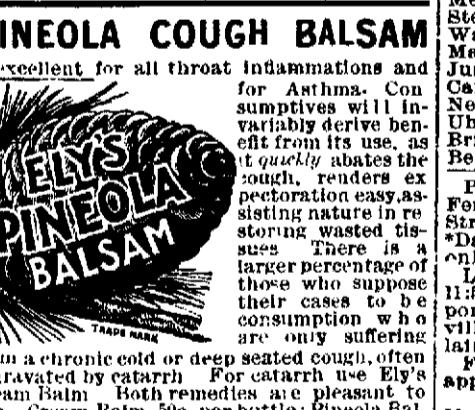
Coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, la grippe, rheumatism, neuralgia and all affections of similar nature.

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25 & 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. 50 cent bottle over 2½ times as large as 25 cent size.

HERB MEDICINE CO. Springfield, O.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton



Ely's PINEOLA COUGH BALSM

IS EXCELLENT FOR ALL THROAT INFLAMMATIONS AND FOR ASTHMA. CONSUMPTION WILL VIRTUALLY DERIVE BENEFIT FROM ITS USE, AS IT QUICKELY ABATES THE COUGH, RENDERING EPICTORATION EASY, AS SISTING NATURE IN RESTORING WASTED TISSUES. THERE IS ANOTHER PART OF THOSE WHO SUPPOSE THEIR CASE TO BE CONSUMPTION WHO ARE ONLY SUFFERING

FROM A CHRONIC COLD OR DEEP SEATED COUGH, OFTEN AGGRAVATED BY CATARRH. FOR CATARRH USE ELY'S CREAM BALM. BOTH REMEDIES ARE PLEASANT TO USE. CREAM BALM, 50c. PER BOTTLE; PINEOLA BALM, 25c. AT DRUGGISTS. IN QUANTITIES OF \$2.50 WILL DELIVER ON RECEIPT OF AMOUNT.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York

* DAILY, + DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. TICKET OFFICE, C. H. RUDOLPH'S JEWELRY STORE, NO. 21 EAST MAIN STREET.

CANTON-MASSILLION ELECTRIC R.

CARS DEPART ON STANDARD TIME.

REGULAR TRAINS BETWEEN MASSILLION AND CANTON LEAVE FROM CITY PARK HOUR, FROM 6:30 O'CLOCK A.M. TO 10:30 O'CLOCK P.M. TRAINS RETURNING LEAVE CANTON FROM THE HALF HOUR LATER, 6:26 A.M. TO 10:10 P.M.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING OUR TRAINS, APPLY TO ANY C. L. & W. TICKET AGENT.

W. R. WOODFORD, GEN'L. MANAGER.

M. G. CARREL, GEN'L. PASSENGER AGENT.

CLEVELAND, O.

* DAILY, + DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. TICKET OFFICE, C. H. RUDOLPH'S JEWELRY STORE, NO. 21 EAST MAIN STREET.

CHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIRECT FROM CHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND.

BOXES SEALED WITH BLUE RIBBON. TAKE ONE OR OTHER. RECOMMENDED AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, AND DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.

SELLER FOR LADIES, IN LETTERS, BY RETURN MAIL.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND CO., MADISON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL LOCAL DRUGGISTS.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOE MCCULLAGH TALKS FREELY.

Gives His Views on Newspaper Affairs.

OPINION OF ONE CENT PAPERS.

Why and How He Reduced the Price of The Globe-Democrat to Less Than the Cost of White Paper—Chat With a Noted Journalist.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Joseph B. McCullagh is one of the fortunate American editors who have become identified so thoroughly with their papers that they get personal credit for all the clever things they publish. Whenever an especially clever paragraph appears in The Globe-Democrat the readers of that paper poke each other in the ribs and say, "That's Joe McCullagh's." This applies chiefly, of course, to the editorial page of the paper.

"I don't want to say anything in praise of myself," said Mr. McCullagh recently, "but you will find that you



JOSEPH B. MCCULLAGH.

cannot judge a man's politics by the fact that he is reading The Globe-Democrat. If he is reading The Republic, though, you can feel sure he is a Democrat."

From Then to Now.

This was said in a long conversation which I had with Mr. McCullagh in the editorial den at the top of the big Globe-Democrat building, and he was enlightening me about the recent reduction in the price of the St. Louis papers to 1 cent each. The den Mr. McCullagh inhabits during his working hours now is very different from the one in which he sat when I went to him just 12 years ago to ask for a place on the local staff of his paper and to take my first assignment. The old den was in a building on Fourth and Pine streets two squares east of the structure into which the paper moved a few years ago. The editor's room was a dingy square apartment on the second floor looking on Fourth street, ill lighted and equipped with well worn furniture. There was not much of this furniture, and it was almost hidden under dusty stacks of newspapers and manuscripts. On the editorial desk there was a clear space just big enough to afford a rest for one of Mr. McCullagh's hands, and on this he wrote his editorial matter, holding the paper in place with his left hand. When he wanted to ask a visitor to sit down, he usually had to sweep a pile of papers from the seat of a chair to make room for him.

In those days I thought I could run the paper about as well as Mr. McCullagh, and I half suspect he knew it. Then he had changed. The editor of The Times had been at the top of the seventh floor of one of the finest buildings in St. Louis. The vagrant newspaper and the fertile contraband still littered the desk and cover chairs and tables. But there is a clear space about the desk, and one chair—very comfortable chair—is ready for immediate occupancy. Moreover, I know now that I could not have run The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago or at any period of the intervening time in which observation and experience have been teaching me what amazing qualities are required for the successful management of a great newspaper.

But One Creator.

There was an impression in the local room of The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago that a certain rivalry existed between the counting room and the editorial rooms of that paper for the credit of having made it the leading newspaper west of the Mississippi. The manager of the paper was thought to have an idea that he had "made" The Globe-Democrat and even the modest advertising man was credited with saying that the paper never would have amounted to anything without him. To the readers of the paper there has been but one creator, however. The business office could have changed hands a hundred times, and the people who swore by "The Globe" or "The G. D.," as it is more commonly called, would never have known it. But Mr. McCullagh has a personal following which, as he said, is not limited to people of one political creed. All its readers swear by the "great religions daily," as its editor facetiously calls it, and if you meet one of them in New York or Washington he is pretty sure to shake some famous journal in your face and say, "Why, these eastern papers are not half so good as The Globe-Democrat." I have heard that from a great many Democrats and Republicans as well.

Recently the people of St. Louis were astonished to read in the morning papers—there are only two in this city barring the German dailies—that their price had been reduced at one jump from 5 cents to 1 cent. They could not understand why the reduction was made, and they don't understand it yet.

Mr. McCullagh told me frankly that to see how much space was wasted on headlines.

As to Scare Heads.

That string measurement settled the "scare head" in The Globe-Democrat, because the editor of that paper has a hard time finding room for all the news that comes into his office. The Globe-Democrat has an enormous telegraph service. It has held for 15 years or more the proud distinction of paying more money for telegraph tolls than any other paper in the world. This does not include cable tolls, for though Editor McCullagh buys a great deal of foreign news from eastern papers, he does not place a high value on it unless it has important bearing on local matters, and his first order to the foreman on a crowded night is to "kill cable." Domestic news Mr. McCullagh values far above cable news, and apparently above local news as well, for The Globe-Democrat has the reputation of sacrificing the local columns to the demands of telegraphed matter.

Mr. McCullagh is a slave to his paper. He seldom leaves the city, and he spends nearly 12 hours of each day in the editorial chair. He is a strict disciplinarian, and from the chief editorial writer, Captain Henry King, down every member of the editorial staff is required to report at the office at 11 o'clock in the morning and to remain until 11 o'clock at night. The local force is under the same strict rule, and Mr. McCullagh knows every man who is writing for the paper and personally controls its news as well as its editorial policy. He frequently says that there are no other editors on the paper—no Sunday editor, no railroad editor, no dramatic editor. He edits the entire paper every day in the year when he is well enough to be at the office. Probably no other editor of a great newspaper in the United States gives the same degree of attention to the details of editorial management. The fruit of this policy is a pleasant thing to look upon, an interesting thing to read.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

THE GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Edith Sessions Tupper Discusses a Wide Variety of Topics.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—The champion amateur feminine golf player in this country is Mrs. Charles Brown of Lexington avenue. Mrs. Brown was a Miss Barnes of Southampton. Her golf costume is striking and novel, consisting of a check tweed skirt, a red flannel shirt, a stiff white collar and black tie. On her head she wears a soft black felt hat.

Many of New York's most elegant and luxuriously cared for women could earn their own living if it were necessary. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who was one of the Fair girls of San Francisco, is said to be a splendid cook; Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert at needlework and makes many of the flags for her husband's yacht; Mrs. Cruger writes novels and earns a handsome income with her pen; Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is a splendid fencer; one of the Rockefeller girls is a capital typewriter; Helen Gould understands the law; Miss Clews is a postgraduate and is thoroughly conversant with Greek, and the Misses Hewitt are accomplished musicians.

It is very bad form for a man to wear any sort of jewelry with evening dress. No rings, pins, jeweled studs or watch chains are permissible. No well dressed man at any smart function wears the ghost of a watch chain. Several ultra swells have of late attracted attention by sporting white waistcoats with black buttons, black shirt buttons and black ties with evening dress. This is in the worst possible taste. Plaited and ruffled shirts are occasionally seen, as are white silk waistcoats.

Perhaps a very good illustration of the shams of world fashionables is that of the co-operative valet system. Four or five young men who aspire to be swells will co-operate on a valet, an Englishman usually. His time is carefully parcelled out among his patrons, and these miserable pretenders go about the streets talking glibly of "my man," giving the impression that they are combed and groomed and dressed and cared for by a servant exclusively the property of each.

It's amazing, the amount of money spent in this big town for sweets and bonbons. The swell confectioners' shops are always so densely packed it is next to impossible to get waited on. Candied rose leaves and violets cost \$5 a pound, and these are the sweets usually selected by the very elect.

The diamond tiaras of the queens of New York swelldom grow in brilliancy and extent. Mrs. Bradley Martin's has perhaps been written about more than any other. It cost over \$100,000, and the central part is four inches high. Mrs. George Gould has a magnificent tiara which she designed herself. The crown has 36 points. Young Mrs. Astor has a tiara designed by her husband. It is band of diamonds holding seven flowers de-luce. Twelve large diamonds form the circle proper, each one of which cost \$3,000. The diamonds in the flowers bring the worth of this tiara up to \$100,000. The late Mrs. Willard K. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Oliver Belmont, owns the diamond crown which once belonged to the Empress Eugenie. It is stated that the present owner will give it to her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough. It cost \$200,000. The design is a wreath of roses and violets, with sapphires, emeralds, rubies and pearls mingled with diamonds. On gala nights at the Metropolitan, when these gorgeous crowns have been in evidence, they have rivaled the calcium lights thrown on the stage at proper intervals. Contemplating all this dazzling splendor, beside which the stars of the summer night pale and dwindle, what wonder one's mind instinctively turns to the hymn of one's childhood, and the mechanical hums a bar or two of:

And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.
EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

FOR LOVERS OF WHIST

Diedrich Illustrates the Principles of the Discard.

DANGERS OF TOO LONG DELAY.

The Early Riddance of Weak Hands—An Example From Richard A. Proctor Which Points a Lesson Different From That Intended by the Professor.

The following game, taken from Professor Richard A. Proctor's "Forty Illustrative Hands" and intended for an example of the right use of the discard, shows rather how perilously near to disaster the victors were brought by blind obedience to the rule of discarding from long suit, strength in trumps being with the enemy."

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Mr. McCullagh told me he had figured the cost of the white paper in the Saturday edition of The Globe-Democrat, which has an eight page supplement, and it was greater than the wholesale price of the newspaper. The paper cost 62 cents for 100 copies, and the wholesale price of The Globe-Democrat is one-half cent a copy, or 50 cents per hundred. The other weekday issues are not so large, but the half cent for which they sell hardly pays the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The Globe-Democrat, Mr. McCullagh says, has increased its circulation 50 per cent by the reduction in price, but the increase adds to the deficiency instead of lessening it. The presswork and the postage increase with increase in circulation, and when the price paid for each copy hardly equals the cost of the paper it cannot be as great as the entire cost of getting out the journal, including press work, postage, telegraph bill, salary list, etc. It is clear, then, that only an increase in the amount of advertising will make The Globe-Democrat whole on its recent venture. And Mr. McCullagh says there is a mistaken idea commonly accepted about the relation of advertising to circulation.

"Before I came to St. Louis," he said to me, "I edited The Republican in Chicago for a time. The Chicago Times was at that time by far the biggest newspaper in the west. But it used to come out day after day with a very small amount of advertising, much less than The Tribune, though it had four times The Tribune's circulation. Storey did not care very much, because he had other ways of getting money. But I was surprised that The Times had so small a share of advertising, and, meeting the advertising manager of Field, Leiter & Co. one day, I spoke to him about it. He told me his firm advertised in The Tribune simply because The Tribune reached the people whose custom they wanted."

Chicago Newspapers.

I asked Mr. McCullagh if he thought there was any likelihood that the Chicago papers would go back to 2 cents or more, and he said it was possible, but no one could tell, because Mr. Medill was a very positive man and very likely was to stick to the course he had marked out.

Mr. McCullagh expressed great interest in Mr. Kohlsaat's Chicago venture, but said he thought The Times-Herald was shooting a little over the heads of its readers on its editorial page. That class of literature, he thinks, may find a reading public in New York, but not in Chicago, or, in fact, in any western city. He commented on the fact that the less to The Times-Herald and Tribune in Chicago from the reduction in price must be greater than that of The Globe-Democrat, because the Chicago papers were printed on paper of a better quality. The Times-Herald, in fact, made its reputation and secured its circulation originally because of the fine paper on which it was printed.

It is very bad form for a man to wear any sort of jewelry with evening dress. No rings, pins, jeweled studs or watch chains are permissible. No well dressed man at any smart function wears the ghost of a watch chain. Several ultra swells have of late attracted attention by sporting white waistcoats with black buttons, black shirt buttons and black ties with evening dress. This is in the worst possible taste. Plaited and ruffled shirts are occasionally seen, as are white silk waistcoats.

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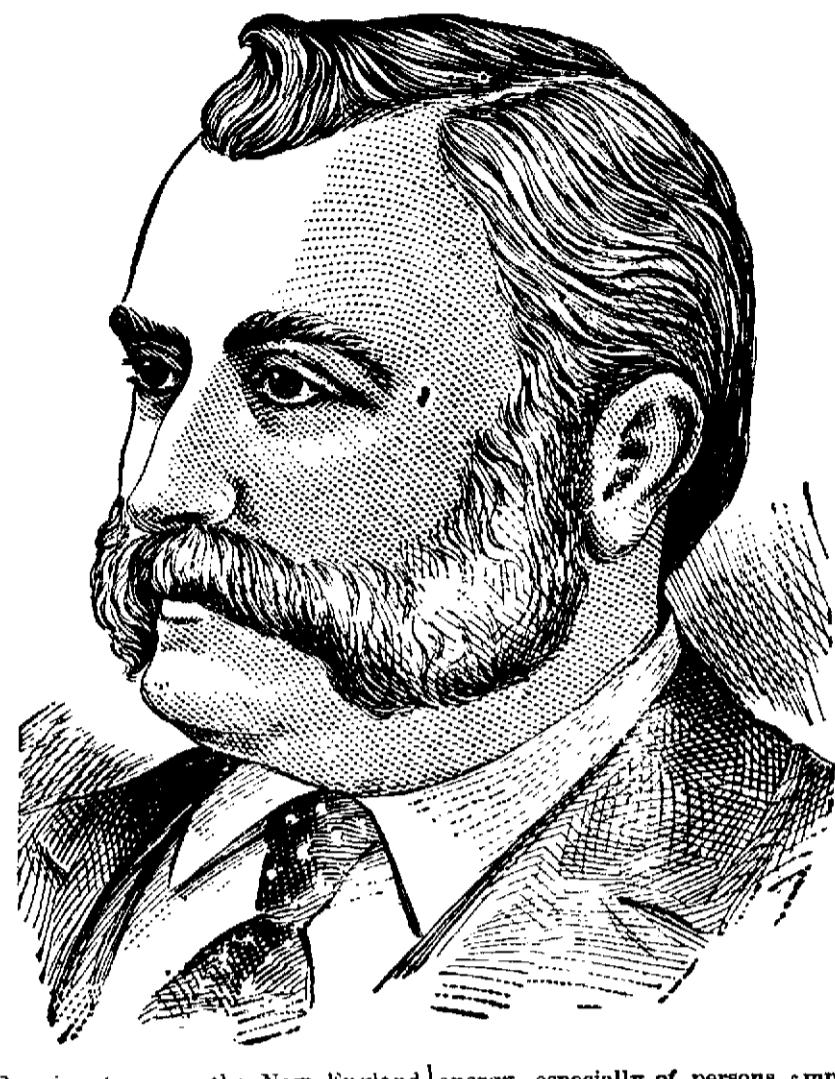
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And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.
EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

BANK PRESIDENT BEALS.

The Great Financier Found Health in Paine's Celery Compound.



Prominent among the New England

men whose brains and energy have helped to make the Western states rich and powerful is General T. Beals, president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City. Successful in his many enterprises, he lives today in a fine mansion at the corner of Independence and Wa bash ave.

The work and the responsibility incumbent on the president of so important a banking institution as the Union National would endanger the sturdy health. Gen. Beals' clear headedness and strength in trumps being with the enemy.

All the honors are with W. E. N. sees that the sole chance is that S. may hold the long trump and be able with it to bring in his long spades. He does not begin at once, however, to get out of the way. If he had allowed the seventh trick to pass before beginning to discard his big spades, the game would have been past saving. But he had a reason for waiting to the seventh trick.

W. should at once have led clubs. There is only one chance for S. N.—viz., that S. holding the winning diamond, should remain with the long trump. If he does, then, as he has the three long spades, he can have no clubs and will bring in his long suit by ruffing clubs after the other trumps are out. But if he is forced at trick 7 (and he cannot refuse the force) he is powerless to save the game.

S. W., having blundered, E. follows suit. They thought the game so sure that no care was wanted. "A mere walkover," said E. as he led, and so it was, only the walking was done by the other side. The discard of the spade king at trick 7 should have shown W. E. their danger. That was why N. delayed the significant discards.

3, 10, 11, 12, 13. S. N. walkover, winning 8 to 6.

Now, with due respect for Professor Proctor, the reason given in note 8 for the "duty of the significant discards" was either an afterthought or a subterfuge to permit obedience to the set rule that "the first discard should be from long suit, trumps being with the enemy."

After the first two rounds W. E. knew as well as S. and N. that the remaining spades lay three with S. and two with N., and that the latter were therefore worse than useless. Their discard, whether they were high or low, could have no significance beyond the disclosure that N. had enough sense to throw away the worst card in his hand. He ought to have done so from the beginning. That he came to his right senses at the last moment, and that W. led hearts instead of clubs in trick 7, were simply strokes of good fortune.

In fact, the example is a fine illustration of vacillating and illogical discards and the disasters which would have resulted had not right principles been put into practice in the nick of time.

DIEDRICH.

Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

Harry Wright's Monument.

"There has been criticism of the National league," remarked President Young recently, "about the games for the Harry Wright monument fund not being championship contests, and therefore unlikely to net as much money as there should be for this purpose. As a matter of fact, the Philadelphia game for this object the 13th of next month will show receipts sufficient to build the proposed monument without counting on other cities in the League circuit. We made a calculation during our recent meeting at New York, and it was figured out that six championship games would bring in enough money to build half a dozen monuments in honor of genial, clever Harry Wright. Nobody thinks more of our former associate and comrade than the magnates of the National league, and we do not propose to do anything by halves in the property of each.

Betting on Credit.

"One trouble with the credit system of betting at the race tracks last summer," said Mr. Kearny of the Saratoga Racing Association recently, "was the readiness with which some of the bettors grasped the full meaning of the situation. They began the season by holding one finger up in a modest way when they bet to win. But they soon began to hold up ten fingers at a time, and their only grievance was that they didn't have four hands. It was all right when they won, but after a losing race the bookmakers never saw anything but their keels rapidly disappearing over the fence. This game of the stiff finger and the flying foot is the worst drawback to the new betting system."

An English Thirty Footer.

American yachtsmen were probably surprised and pleased to hear that an English 30 footer will be represented in the now special class which is expected to furnish no much racing and sport on the sound and lower bay this summer. Herreshoff received orders for 11 of these small racers for prominent yachtsmen, which are all fine keels and will all be built from the same mold. The various owners will draw lots for them when they are finished, and some keen racing is expected.

Thread a Needle

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravel there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

Willimantic Star Thread and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with a needle and sewing Free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., MASSILLION, OHIO.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Piso's Cure For Consumption.

TOUCHING APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Relief For Armenians Coming In Too Slow.

NEW YORK. March 25.—Brown Bros. & Co., trustees of the Armenian relief fund, received the following cablegram from Phillips, Armenia, signed by the international relief committee, in acknowledgement of a remittance of \$15,000:

"Your two remittances most timely. Thanks. Distribution by Harpott committee reaches 51,000 souls. Over 1,000 have died of exposure and starvation there alone. We are supporting 15 other centers. Need appalling. A nation is threatened with extermination."

Spencer Trask, chairman of the executive committee of the Armenian relief fund, said concerning the foregoing cablegram: "No appeal can be stronger than this statement of facts fresh from the field. The gifts received thus far from all sources, both in England and America, have been entirely inadequate and now seem to be dwindling. The control of all funds is and will continue entirely in the hands of most trustworthy American residents and their consuls."

A STRIKE ON MAY 1.

The Carpenters to Be Ordered Out by the Federation.

INDIANAPOLIS. March 25.—At today's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor the subcommittee on the eight-hour day problem submitted its report. It recommended that May 1 be set as the day to inaugurate the eight-hour plan throughout the country and that the carpenters be selected as the union to make the test.

The committee recommends a strike of all carpenters' unions that are forced to work over time, beginning on the day that the eight-hour plan goes into effect. It is expected that the council will unanimously endorse the action of its committee.

At the session the protest of the St. Louis trades unionists against the Knights of Labor was heard, and it was decided that trades unionists must leave the Knights of Labor.

Dr. Jameson's Trial.

LONDON. March 25.—Sergeant White of the Bechuanaland mounted police, testified in the trial of Dr. Jameson to have refused to join Dr. Jameson's expedition and added that Colonel Grey questioned the troopers prior to starting and informed them they were not going to fight for the Queen, but for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. The leaders refused to turn back when ordered.

Successful filibustering Expedition. NEW YORK, March 25.—The Cuban junta has received news of the successful landing in Cuba of an expedition led by Braulio Pena with 600 rifles, 580,000 rounds of ammunition, two rapid fire Hotchkiss cannon, several hundred pounds of dynamite and a liberal supply of medicines and hospital stores. This makes the eighth expedition which landed in the last 40 days.

A Moravian Minister Dead.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 25.—Intelligence of the sudden death of Rev. Robert W. Herbst, one of the widest known pastors in the state, has been received by the bishops of the Moravian church here. Mr. Herbst served Moravian charges in Maryland, Ohio and Wisconsin. He was 50 years of age.

Accused of Kidnapping a Child.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 25.—Marshal Farmer has left to secure the arrest of D. Hemphill at Findlay, O., on the charge of enticing Goldie Neighbor from the home of her father, P. W. Neighbor, in Miami county, Ia. The child is now with her mother, the wife of a prominent attorney at Findlay.

To Connect Atlantic and Lakes.

WASHINGTON. March 25.—Representative Hepburn (Ia.) has introduced a bill providing for a commission of five engineers to report upon the best practicable route for a ship canal having 28 feet depth connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON. March 25.—The treasury has lost \$156,300 in gold coin and \$27,200 in bars, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve, \$127,577,802.

MERCER COUNTY, ILL., in Cullom's own district, instructed for McKinley.

HENRICO, Orange, Augusta and Staunton counties, Va., instructed for McKinley.

Delegates who are favorable to McKinley were chosen by Massachusetts Tenth district Republicans.

Constipation

and biliousness cur'd. Thomas R. Clark, 44 Franklin street, Watkins, N. Y., says: "When I feel bilious or constipated, I take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

and it cures me at once." In scrofula, salt rheum and erysipelas it never fails.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

We have given Messrs. Graze & Sonnhalter the agency in Massillon for our "Oyama" rye and malt whiskey. Guaranteed absolutely pure. It is a genuine tonic for the sick. N. M. Uri & Co., distillers, Louisville, Ky.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

For over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone, the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the little pills that cure great ill.—Z. T. Baltzly, Geo. R. Fulton.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

	High	Low	Prices on Chicago Exchange.	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat, May	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62	63	62 1/2	62
" July	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Oats, May	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
" July	10 1/2	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	20	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn, May	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
" July	20 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pork, May	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
" July	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cash Wheat	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
" Oats	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
" Corn	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
" Pork	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
" Lard	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 24.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 78c; No. 2 red, 70c
spring wheat, 7c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35 1/2@39c; No. 2 shelled, 31 1/2@34c; high mixed shelled, 32 1/2@34c; mixed ear, 32 1/2@36c.
OATS—No. 1 white, 25 1/2@25c; No. 2 do., 24 1/2@25c; extra No. 3 white, 23 1/2@24c; light mixed, 22 1/2@23c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$16.00@16.25; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50@15.00; mixed clover, \$14.00@15.00; packing, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$12.00@12.25; wagon hay, \$18.00@19.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Eggn creamery, 24@25c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 22@23c; fancy country, roll, 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fresh New York, full cream, large size, 9 1/2@10c; New York flats, 10@10 1/2c; Perry Ohio, 9 1/2@10c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs, 13@13 1/2c; lumber, 12 1/2@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11 1/2@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11 1/2@12c; southern, 10@11c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 75@85c per pair, live chicken, small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 60@70c, as to size; dressed chickens, 12c per pound; live ducks, 50@60c per pair; dressed, 15@16c; live turkeys, 13@14c per pound; dressed, 17@18c; live geese, \$1.00@1.25 per pair.

PITTSBURG, March 24.
CATTLE—Rounds fair, 50 cars on sale; market steer, 80c@90c. Quoted as follows: Prime, \$4.45@4.40; good, \$4.15@4.30; good butchers, \$3.80@3.90; fair, \$3.00@3.75; bulls, steers and cows, 70c@80c.

HOGS—Hogs very light; market active, and prices 10c higher all around, with Chicago market steer. We do not look for these to hold. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$4.50@4.60; best Workers, \$4.60@4.50; common to fair workers and pigs, \$1.3@1.40; heavy hogs, 44@44 1/2c roughs, \$3.00@3.00.

SHEEPS—Spot for Monday light; 17 cars on sale, market was active and prices 10c higher on sheep market steady on lamb; receipts today 2 cars. We quote prices: Choice wethers, \$1.40@1.45; prime sheep, \$1.03@1.10; good, \$1.05@1.10; fair, \$1.50@1.75; common, \$1.00@1.10; culs, \$1.50@1.55; choice lambs, \$1.60@1.70; common to good lambs, \$1.50@1.55; veal calves, \$1.00@1.15; heavy and thin calves, \$1.50@1.60.

CINCINNATI, March 24.
HOGS—Market weak at \$1.50@1.40. Receipts, 1,100 in.

CATTLE—Very strong at \$2.50@2.15. Receipts, 300 head shipments, 200 head.

SLIMED LAMB—LAMBS—Market strong for sheep at \$1.00@1.10. Receipts, 600 head shipments, none. Lambs—Market higher at \$1.50@1.60.

NEW YORK, March 24.
WHEAT—Spot market dull. No. 1 hard, 74 1/2@75c, 1 b. about.

CORN—Spot market dull. No. 2, 27c@28c, elevator.

OATS—Spot market easier. No. 2, 24 1/2@24 1/4c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 9 1/2@10c per pound dressed weight refrigerated, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very quiet but holding steady. Sheep, poor to prime, \$1.00@1.10. Lambs, common to choice, \$1.40@1.50.

HOGS—Market steady at \$1.40@1.45.

THE MASSILLION MARKETS.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 25, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old) 70

Wheat, per bushel (new) 70

Oats 20-22

Corn 30-32

Barley 45

Flax Seed 10-12

Flax Seed 10-12

Flax Seed 10-12

Bran, per 100 lbs 45-50

Middlings, per 100 lbs 20-25

Hay 13 00 15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb 10-12

Lard, per pound 12

Hams, per lb 12

Shoulders 16

Chops 16

Cheese, per lb 12

White beans, per bushel 41 25 1 50

Potatoes 20-22

Onions 30

Apples 75-79

Evaporated Apple, choice 11-12

Dried Peaches, peeled 12-13

Dried Peaches, unpeeled 12-13

Salt Peas, per bushel 31 00 31 25

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits.

These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c